



Workers Compensation

36th Annual Statistical Report

2010 Fiscal Year



Mark Parkinson, Governor
State of Kansas

Jim Garner, Secretary
Department of Labor

Seth Valerius, Acting Director
Division of Workers Compensation

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Division of Workers Compensation 36th Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2010

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**Jim Garner, Secretary of Labor
Seth Valerius, Acting Director of Workers Compensation**

For More Information Contact:

**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Workers Compensation
Technology and Statistics Unit**

Robert Soria
800 SW Jackson Street, Suite 600
Topeka, KS 66612-1227
(785) 296-4120 ext. 242
robert.soria@dol.ks.gov

Important Changes to the FY 2010 36th Annual Statistical Report

Please note the following changes:

The publication *Workers' Compensation Policy Review* by John F. Burton, Jr. ceased in 2008. Data from this publication was used to describe United States employer costs of workers compensation and compared to Kansas employer costs in Section 3 of this report under the heading "Kansas Employer Workers Compensation Costs". We will no longer be able to publish the United States employer costs. This will affect the following table:

- Table 3-23 "Employer Workers Compensation Costs United States" is removed

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

Our mission at the Kansas Department of Labor is to enhance the economic well-being of all Kansans through responsive workforce services. During the past year we have continued our efforts within the agency to find ways to modernize our operations. These efforts include business process reviews, scanning millions of paper documents to create electronic files and updating antiquated technology. All of these changes are guided by a goal of improving services to the people and businesses we serve.

Each year, we prepare a report sharing information on the workers compensation division's operations by section for the past fiscal year. We are pleased to present this most recent report. It contains tables of data on the incidence of workplace injuries and illnesses, insurance industry premiums and losses for Kansas, fraud and abuse activity, and revenue and operating expenditures for the Kansas Workers Compensation Fund. The annual report also contains the results of a major statistical study on Kansas workers compensation claims that included cost data for calendar year 2009.

In Fiscal Year 2010, the division processed 15,997 applications for hearings. The business section issued 153 self-insurance permits to employers, including three to new applicants. The compliance section established more than 2,200 employer contacts. This year, the fraud and abuse unit collected \$257,583.71 in restitution and civil penalties. In addition, the ombudsman section answered information requests from 21,195 parties during the fiscal year. The research section responded to more than 39,000 requests for workers compensation histories.

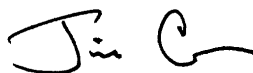
The technology and statistics section, along with the KDOL information technology division, continued to maintain and modify the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), a system allowing electronic reporting of initial injuries and follow-up reports by insurers. EDI has been well received by Kansas employers and insurers, exceeding our own expectations, with more than 60 trading partners submitting data on behalf of more than 200 insurance carriers and self-insured employers. In FY 2010, forty-six percent of all original reports of accidents were filed electronically.

The Web-based coverage verification service, which allows external users access to coverage information through the Kansas Department of Labor Web site, averaged 2,386 searches and 1,635 detailed inquiries per month for FY 2010.

The agency hosted a successful seminar on workers compensation topics during 2010.

I appreciate the hard work and dedication of all the employees in the Division of Workers Compensation. We will continue our efforts to enhance the efficient delivery of services to the people and businesses of Kansas.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Garner", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Jim Garner, Secretary of Labor

INTRODUCTION

The Kansas Legislature enacted the State's first law governing workers compensation, as a no-fault system, one hundred years ago in 1911. Although many significant changes to its provisions have been made since then, the basic premise and purpose of the law have remained much the same. The premise is that those injured in industrial accidents should be compensated regardless of who is at fault. The purpose is to provide protection to the injured employee through employer safety efforts, medical treatment and partial compensation for lost income.¹

Until 1939, the responsibility for administering the workers compensation law resided with a "workmen's compensation commissioner" whose authority extended from a series of public commissions to which the position reported, including the Public Safety Commission in the 1920s and the Commission of Labor and Industry in the 1930s. In 1939, the Kansas Legislature created and transferred jurisdiction over workers compensation to a stand-alone agency named the Office of the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner. In 1961, the legislature reorganized the office again, into the Office of the Director of Workers Compensation. This office subsequently became a division under the Department of Labor. Today's Division of Workers Compensation, while having grown and undergone considerable organizational changes, is essentially the same agency created in 1939.

The current workers compensation law covers all employers in Kansas, regardless of the number of employees or the kind of work they do, with two exceptions: employers engaged in agricultural pursuits and any employer who during a given calendar year has an estimated payroll less than \$20,000, unless the employer is a subcontractor. The State of Kansas pays no workers compensation benefits to injured workers unless they are state employees. Private employers pay all benefits owed to their injured workers, either directly from the employer's own resources or indirectly through another party. While most covered employers obtain insurance from private carriers or group pools, provisions in the law establish criteria for certain employers to become self-insured. Potentially eligible employers must apply for approval to use the self-insurance option from the Director of Workers Compensation. Criteria include continuous operation for at least five years, a minimum level of after-tax earnings and a minimum debt/equity ratio. The Kansas Insurance Department approves the formation of group-funded self-insurance pools and determines whether employers qualify for membership in a pool.

¹ *Madison v. Key Work Clothes*, 182 Kan. 186, 192, 318 P. 2d 991 (1957).

BENEFITS INFORMATION

COMPENSATION

Kansas' workers compensation law requires that an employer or its insurance carrier pay an injured employee two-thirds of the employee's gross average weekly wage, up to the amount of the applicable maximum benefits listed below. To find the appropriate maximum using the list below, look for the range of dates that contain the date of injury and then go to the right to find the maximum dollar amount of the benefit. For example, if the date of injury was August 21, 2010, the maximum weekly benefit one could receive would be \$545. The actual amount a worker receives is the lesser of two amounts: either two-thirds of the worker's gross average weekly wage or the maximum in effect at the date of the injury. This effective maximum does not change over the life of one's claim, even though the maximum benefit level for each new 12-month interval usually increases by a small amount.

Maximum Compensation Schedule

Date of Injury	Maximum Benefit
July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001	\$401
July 1, 2001-June 30, 2002	\$417
July 1, 2002-June 30, 2003	\$432
July 1, 2003-June 30, 2004	\$440
July 1, 2004-June 30, 2005	\$449
July 1, 2005-June 30, 2006	\$467
July 1, 2006-June 30, 2007	\$483
July 1, 2007-June 30, 2008	\$510
July 1, 2008-June 30, 2009	\$529
July 1, 2009-June 30, 2010	\$546
July 1, 2010-June 30, 2011	\$545

Current Weekly Minimum: \$25

MEDICAL

A person injured on the job is entitled to all medical treatment that may be needed to cure or relieve the effects of the injury. Under the law, the employer has the right to choose the treating physician. If the worker seeks treatment from a doctor not authorized or agreed upon by the employer, the insurance company is only liable for a maximum of \$500 toward such medical bills. The employee does have the right to apply to the Director of Workers Compensation for a change of doctor. An injured worker is generally entitled to mileage reimbursement for trips to see a physician for distances in excess of five miles for the round trip. The injured worker generally also can obtain reimbursement if transportation must be hired. Weekly compensation is payable at the above applicable rate for the duration of the disability. In no case can such payments exceed a total of \$125,000 for permanent total or \$100,000 for permanent partial or temporary disability.

BENEFITS INFORMATION

CATEGORIES OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION BENEFITS

Temporary Total Disability is paid when the employee, due to an injury, is unable to engage in any type of substantial and gainful employment. Benefits are paid for the duration of the disability.

Permanent Total Disability is paid when the employee, due to an injury, has been rendered completely and permanently incapable of engaging in any type of substantial and gainful employment. The loss of both eyes, both hands, both arms, both feet or both legs, and any combination thereof, in the absence of proof to the contrary, shall also constitute a permanent total disability. Substantially total paralysis, or incurable imbecility or insanity, resulting from injury independent of all other causes, also shall constitute permanent total disability.

Permanent Partial Scheduled Disability is paid when the employee sustains complete or partial loss of use of a body part, such as an arm, due to a job-related injury. Compensation is limited to a percentage of the scheduled number of weeks.

Permanent Partial General Disability is paid when the employee sustains permanent partial disability not specifically covered by the schedule. Compensation is based on the percentage of disability remaining after recovery and is limited to 415 weeks.

Survivors' Benefits of \$250,000 are paid to an employee's surviving spouse and dependent children if death occurs as a result of injury. If there is no surviving spouse or dependents, the legal heirs are entitled to \$25,000. Burial expenses up to \$5,000 also are covered.

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This 36th Annual Statistical Report would not have been possible without the dedication and resourcefulness of the following people and organizations:

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Alan Stanton, Public Service Executive

Technology and Statistics Unit

David Sprick, Research Analyst and contributing author

Robert Soria, Research Analyst and principal author

Ronnie Ching, Research Analyst

Georgia Rogers, Research Analyst

Jessica Clemmons, Program Consultant

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Connie Hammond, KDOL Division of Marketing and Communications

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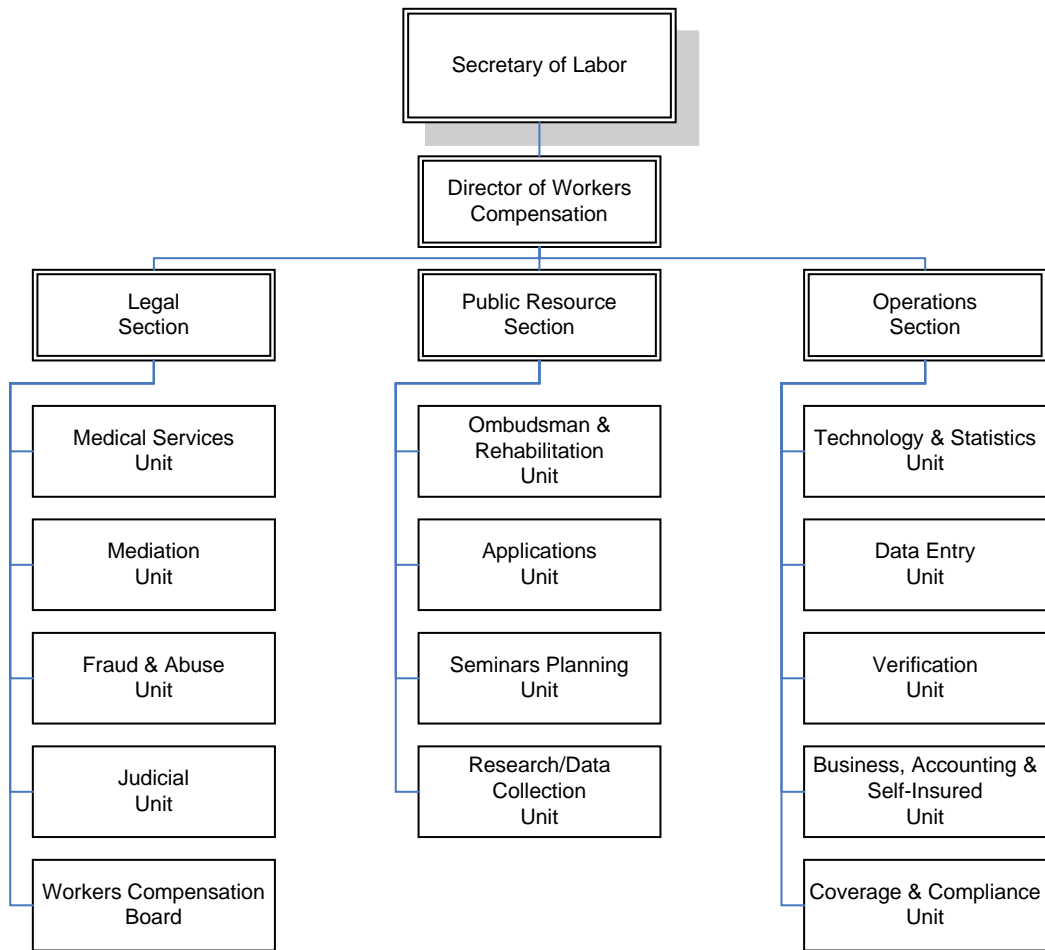
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Section 1

Administrative Profile of the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation FY 2010

**Figure 1-1
Organizational Chart
Kansas Department of Labor
Division of Workers Compensation
FY 2010**



OPERATIONS SECTION

Business, Accounting and Self-Insured

The workers compensation self-insured unit is responsible for administering the State Self-Insurance program and for granting the privilege to employers that meet the standard to self insure under an extensive company and financial review. Self-insurance is one of the three methods employers may use to insure their workers' compensation liability. Only those companies that demonstrate adequate financial stability are approved to independently assume the responsibilities of workers compensation law. The staffing in the self-insured unit allows an extensive review of each self-insured employer which may include an on-site visit as well as a more extensive review of open accidents for security determination. There are currently 153 employers in Kansas approved for self-insurance, pursuant to K.S.A. 44-532 and K.A.R. 51-14-4.

This section's responsibility also entails the assessment of fees used to pay for the expenses necessary to administer the workers compensation law. The business and accounting unit manages all assessment accounting, mathematical calculations, data accumulation and storage, voucher preparation, fee fund deposits and registration for the division's Workers Compensation Seminar.

Other important unit functions include ordering and accounting for equipment and supplies for the Division of Workers Compensation. The unit also sells the Workers Compensation Law Book and the Medical Fee Schedule. In addition, the unit prepares the annual division fiscal year budget.

Table 1-1
Assessments Collected To Finance FY 2011

Description	Amount Collected
Reported losses paid in calendar year 2009	\$441,143,479
Current assessment factor	0.0279
Assessments collected during fiscal year 2010	\$12,307,903
Number of carriers and self-insurers reporting	903

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-2
Self-Insurance Summary

Activity	FY 10	FY 09	FY 08	FY07	FY 06
Employers' New Applications Approved	3	5	8	7	9
Canceled Permits	43	12	8	20	28
Qualified Self-Insured Employers	153	193	200	200	213
# of Self-Insured Employees	180,923	190,845	186,666	176,278	187,590
Group-Funded Pools in Force	15	15	15	15	15

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

OPERATIONS SECTION

Coverage and Compliance

The compliance unit, with a staff of three employees, ensures that all businesses in Kansas are in compliance with and aware of their responsibilities regarding the Workers Compensation Act. The unit administers and enforces mandated proof of coverage and compliance. Compliance works closely with the data entry and verification units to ensure that all of the accident reports are accurately received in regard to the reporting requirements of the first report of injury. A floater, who is well-versed in all aspects of coverage and compliance, works for the unit and is assigned to other units as needed.

In FY 2010 the compliance unit made 2,203 contacts. Of those businesses, 1,380 might have been noncompliant. Approximately 131 of those businesses were referred to the fraud unit for further investigation and possible prosecution. Investigations by the compliance unit led to 517 businesses obtaining coverage.

This year, as in the past, the coverage and compliance unit worked closely with the National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI) in collecting information from the data providers licensed to write workers compensation insurance in Kansas. The unit has access to Alternative IAIABC Proof of Coverage (AIPOC), POC On-Line and Coverage Verification with NCCI. The AIPOC program allows the unit to cross match the AIPOC database with unemployment insurance records for a check on the employers not in compliance. The AIPOC program has been highly successful, which reflects in the decreasing numbers in each of the areas of research. The coverage verification program website provides public access to portions of the information reported by private workers compensation insurance carriers for use by the Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL). This program has been a successful avenue for obtaining employer coverage information via the Internet and allows the public to check on an employer's workers compensation insurance coverage status on certain dates.

Data Entry

The data entry unit, consisting of four staff members, ensures that all received accident reports are properly processed and checked for complete information. If any reports are not complete and legible, the report may be returned to the employer for correction. The reports provide information about body part involved, cause, nature and source of the injury. Once codes are assigned, the reports are keyed into the Web-based database system in a timely fashion.

Carrier and employer information is gathered from filed accident reports. Any discrepancies between employer and insurance carrier's information on the accident reports and the database are resolved at this point. Both election forms and EDI reports are researched for correct information on new and existing forms and reports. The reports in the database generate labels for letters to the injured workers which answer questions about benefits and procedures. Statistics used in this annual statistical report are developed from the information in the accident reports.

Verification

The verification unit confirms reported Social Security numbers as submitted on first reports of injury (both paper and electronic submissions through the Electronic Data Interchange or EDI program) on new and existing claimants with the Social Security Administration. In addition, the unit updates names and addresses for existing claimants in the database.

OPERATIONS SECTION

Technology and Statistics

The technology and statistics unit is responsible for delivering workers compensation information to the Kansas Department of Labor, the Legislature and the general public through:

- an annual statistical report,
- a website and
- reports from research studies and evaluations.

Specifically, this unit is responsible for research studies mandated by statute, including studies of closed claims and the effectiveness of the Workers Compensation Act. The staff collects data as needed or requested, as well as conducts survey instrument research design, data collection, statistical analysis and reporting. The staff responds to individual research requests from both internal and external customers.

The technology and statistics unit administers the division's statutory Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) program, an electronic method for insurance carriers and self-insured employers to report occupational injury and workers compensation claims cost data by utilizing the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions' (IAIABC) national data standard. The program went into production in November 2003. By the close of fiscal year 2010, more than 45 trading partners, sending on behalf more than 200 insurance carriers and 20 self-insured employers, were using EDI to send first and second reports of injuries to the division. This includes the State of Kansas Self-Insurance Fund and the Kansas Association of School Boards Workers Compensation Fund. The average weekly volume of EDI first reports of injury constitute more than 45 percent of the total number of accident reports filed with the division (the total includes paper and EDI reports).

The unit also maintains several data marts of workers compensation claims information on work-related accidents in the state of Kansas. Unit staff work extensively with the information services division of the Kansas Department of Labor to resolve the division's operational database implementation issues, and continue to maintain and enhance the database to insure data integrity and accuracy for both the division's administrative and statistical needs. In addition, the unit manages all content for the division's Web pages located on the KDOL website.

LEGAL SECTION

Workers Compensation Appeals Board

The Workers Compensation Appeals Board, which was established in 1993, replaced the Director of the Division of Workers Compensation and the State's District Court judges in the appellate process. The Board has jurisdiction to review appeals from all final orders and certain preliminary hearing orders entered by the State's ten administrative law judges. In addition, the Board has jurisdiction to review appeals from orders entered in utilization review proceedings.

It is the Board's objective to make timely decisions while maintaining consistency and fairness within the law. Appeals of the Board's decisions are taken directly to the Kansas Court of Appeals.

During fiscal year 2010, the Appeals Board issued 442 decisions. It received 461 applications for review during that period and had a total of 500 dispositions (which include dismissals and settlements).

The Board's website is: www.dol.ks.gov/WC/about_board.html.

LEGAL SECTION

Administrative Law Judges

The division employs 10 full-time administrative law judges to hold hearings and issue decisions in contested workers compensation claims. The division also utilizes special administrative law judges to hold settlement hearings and approve settlements between the parties. The administrative law judges are located in five offices throughout the state: Garden City, Overland Park, Salina, Topeka and Wichita. Hearings also are conducted in satellite locations including Cimarron, Ellsworth, Emporia, Great Bend, Hays, Hutchinson, Independence, Lawrence, Liberal, McPherson, Ottawa and Pittsburg.

In fiscal year 2010, 6,621 hearings were held by the judicial section. Of these, 1,836 hearings were preliminary hearings, 235 were motion hearings, 738 were regular hearings, 75 were settlement hearings, 49 were review and modifications hearings and 117 were post-award medical hearings (see Table 1-3).

Table 1-3
Hearings Held FY 2010

Hearing	No. of Hearings Held	% of Total Hearings Held
Preliminary	1,836	27.7%
Motion	235	3.6%
Regular	738	11.2%
Settlement	75	1.1%
Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	3,571	53.9%
Review & Modify	49	0.7%
Post Award Medical	117	1.8%
Total	6,621	100.0%

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-3 does not include settlement hearings conducted by part-time Special Administrative Law Judges. A total of 7,707 settlement hearings were held by Special Administrative Law Judges in FY 2010. Of these, 3,488 were undocketed cases and 4,219 were docketed cases.

The tables that follow provide a more detailed representation of the data found in Table 1-3. Table 1-4 displays the number of hearings held by Administrative Law Judges organized by type of hearing and the number of hearings held each month of the 2010 fiscal year. The highest number of hearings (651) was held in October 2009. Of those, approximately 53 percent were pre-hearing settlement conferences, 29 percent were preliminary hearings and nine percent were regular hearings. June 2010 had the second most hearings held (584). Of the hearings held in June 2010, 59 percent were pre-hearing settlement conferences, 24 percent were preliminary hearings and 12 percent were regular hearings.

Table 1-4
Administrative Law Judges Monthly Case Report
by Hearing Type FY 2010

Month	Hearing Type							
	Preliminary	Motion	Regular	Settlement	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	Review & Modify	Post- Award Medical	Grand Total
July	171	24	58	15	286	5	5	564
August	168	25	70	7	295	3	15	583
September	151	23	60	7	285	5	8	539
October	186	26	61	9	347	4	18	651
November	145	21	48	3	289	3	7	516
December	144	17	65	7	297	6	15	551
January	159	18	70	10	273	2	11	543
February	159	21	71	4	281	7	8	551
March	140	18	63	4	301	3	5	534
April	146	19	55	4	300	1	9	534
May	128	10	47	0	274	5	7	471
June	139	13	70	5	343	5	9	584
Grand Total	1,836	235	738	75	3,571	49	117	6,621

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-5 displays the number of hearings held by location for each month of FY 2010. Overland Park had the most hearings in FY 2010 (2,348), followed closely by Wichita (2,037).

Table 1-5
Administrative Law Judges Monthly Case Report
by Hearing Location FY 2010

Month	Hearing Location				Grand Total
	Overland Park	Topeka	Western Kansas ¹	Wichita	
July	213	115	66	170	564
August	248	133	88	114	583
September	199	130	91	119	539
October	191	140	79	241	651
November	192	91	97	136	516
December	218	110	70	153	551
January	176	119	75	173	543
February	184	100	81	186	551
March	193	105	49	187	534
April	174	81	50	229	534
May	158	91	85	137	471
June	202	121	69	192	584
Grand Total	2,348	1,336	900	2,037	6,621

¹ Garden City and Salina locations combined

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-6 combines the data found in Tables 1-4 and 1-5 into one table.

Table 1-6
Administrative Law Judges Monthly Case Report FY 2010

Location	Hearing Type	Month												Grand Total
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Overland Park	Preliminary	63	67	56	55	55	62	42	43	47	51	32	51	624
	Motion	22	28	25	16	13	17	22	20	19	15	16	17	230
	Regular	6	11	11	6	13	4	4	11	7	11	4	5	93
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	121	135	103	111	106	126	102	104	114	97	103	126	1,348
	Review and Modify	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	4	3	0	0	1	14
	Post-Award Medical	1	6	1	2	2	8	5	2	2	0	3	1	33
	Settlements	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	6
Total		213	248	199	191	192	218	176	184	193	174	158	202	2,348
Topeka	Preliminary	28	39	36	35	22	31	40	31	29	23	30	35	379
	Motion	17	15	14	15	12	21	19	16	19	11	7	18	184
	Regular	11	8	3	3	2	5	2	4	3	2	3	3	49
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	48	62	68	74	52	45	47	42	51	40	48	58	635
	Review and Modify	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	7
	Post-Award Medical	2	2	3	5	1	1	3	4	0	2	1	2	26
	Settlements	9	5	6	8	2	5	8	3	3	3	0	4	56
Total		115	133	130	140	91	110	119	100	105	81	91	121	1,336
Western Kansas ¹	Preliminary	25	29	26	23	30	18	22	22	4	13	23	20	255
	Motion	4	9	6	11	8	5	11	16	3	5	10	7	95
	Regular	3	4	6	6	2	1	6	2	4	3	2	2	41
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	29	44	48	36	55	42	35	38	36	27	49	38	477
	Review and Modify	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	6
	Post-Award Medical	1	2	2	3	2	4	0	1	2	2	1	0	20
	Settlements	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Total		66	88	91	79	97	70	75	81	49	50	85	69	900
Wichita	Preliminary	55	33	33	73	38	33	55	63	60	59	43	33	578
	Motion	15	18	15	19	15	22	18	19	22	24	14	28	229
	Regular	4	2	3	11	4	7	6	4	4	3	1	3	52
	Pre-Hearing Settlement Conferences	88	54	66	126	76	84	89	97	100	136	74	121	1,111
	Review and Modify	5	1	0	4	1	3	1	2	0	1	3	1	22
	Post-Award Medical	1	5	2	8	2	2	3	1	1	5	2	6	38
	Settlements	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
Total		170	114	119	241	136	153	173	186	187	229	137	192	2,037
Grand Total		564	583	539	651	516	551	543	551	534	534	471	584	6,621

¹ Garden City and Salina locations combined

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 1-7 displays the Administrative Law Judge preliminary order activity. It represents requests by order type and whether each was denied or granted.

Table 1-7
Administrative Law Judges Preliminary Order Activity FY 2010

Preliminary Order	Granted			Denied			Total	
	No. of orders granted	% Granted	% Total Orders	No. of orders denied	% Denied	% Total Orders	No. of orders	% of Total Orders
Penalty	31	77.5%	1.6%	9	22.5%	0.5%	40	2.0%
Change Physician	7	25.9%	0.4%	20	74.1%	1.0%	27	1.4%
Additional Medical	58	43.6%	3.0%	75	56.4%	3.8%	133	6.8%
Preliminary Temporary Total & Medical	1,554	88.6%	79.6%	199	11.4%	10.2%	1,753	89.8%
Temporary Total	268	79.8%	13.7%	68	20.2%	3.5%	336	17.2%
Medical	927	91.3%	47.5%	88	8.7%	4.5%	1,015	52.0%
Temporary Total & Medical	335	88.6%	17.2%	43	11.4%	2.2%	378	19.4%
Temporary Total, not Medical	1	n/a	0.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	0.1%
Medical, not Temporary Total	23	n/a	1.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	23	1.2%
Total Preliminary Orders*	1,650	84.5%	84.5%	303	15.5%	15.5%	1,953	100.0%

*Does not include terminating orders.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

LEGAL SECTION

Mediation

Upon the request of any party to a workers compensation claim and the acceptance of the other party (or parties), the parties may opt to participate in a mediation conference. Mediation is a means of resolving disputes in an informal, non-adversarial setting where the parties make use of a neutral third party to facilitate their discussion. The purpose of mediation is to assist the parties in reaching an agreement on any disputed issues in a workers compensation claim.

Mediation conferences are conducted by mediators appointed by the director. Mediators utilized by the director are required to be qualified pursuant to the Dispute Resolution Act, K.S.A. 5-501 *et seq.*, and relevant rules of the Kansas Supreme Court as authorized by K.S.A. 5-510. Mediation conferences are conducted in accordance with the Dispute Resolution Act. Individuals with final settlement authority for each party must be present, appear in person or by video or be available by telephone during the mediation conference. The division currently has six approved mediators who are available for travel statewide to mediate any disputed issue arising from a workers compensation claim.

In fiscal year 2010 the division initiated 34 mediation contacts per week on average. This involved calling parties and inquiring whether they were interested in mediating particular cases or by the mediation unit receiving a request for mediation. Seventy-eight mediation conferences were scheduled during fiscal year 2010 and 34 mediation conferences were conducted. As displayed in Table 1-8, 12 resulted in full agreement, three resulted in a partial agreement and 19 reached no agreement. It should be noted that many cases that do not result in an agreement at the mediation conference are settled at some future point. While some parties may reach an agreement in principle during the mediation conference, they often need additional time to consider and reflect on the proposed terms or verify information exchanged during the mediation conference before finalizing an agreement. These conferences are reported as non-agreed even though they may lay the groundwork for later resolution of issues at hand.

Table 1-8
Mediation FY 2010

Held	34
Claims Resolved - Agreement Reached	12
Claims Partly Resolved - Agreement Reached	3
Claims Unresolved - Agreement Not Reached	19

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

LEGAL SECTION

Medical Services

The medical services section provides both administrative and developmental services for the medical fee schedule. Additionally, medical services administers utilization and peer review programs, acting as a liaison for all parties involved in health care-related workers compensation issues. The medical services section works closely with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to assure that payments to health care providers remain current, reasonable and fair.

The Kansas Workers Compensation Schedule of Medical Fees (9th Revision) was implemented January 1, 2011. This revision has been refined to incorporate modifications of the 2010 Resource Based Relative Value System (RBRVS) to enhance reimbursement validity. Although not mandated for use, the Official Disability Guidelines—Treatment (ODG) remains as the primary standard of reference for evidence-based medicine used in caring for injured workers.

Reimbursement for inpatient hospital services (Peer Groups I and II) will be determined by use of the MS-DRG system. Peer Group III inpatient services will be determined by application of a 15 percent discount applied to the hospital's billed charges.

Hospital outpatient and ambulatory surgical center payments will be determined by peer group assignments and/or designations and the variable discount rates. (Ambulatory surgical centers and hospital outpatient centers are grouped in association with the nearest proximate hospital.)

LEGAL SECTION

Fraud and Abuse

The workers compensation fraud and abuse investigation unit was established in 1994. The unit is staffed with three special investigators, an administrative specialist and an assistant attorney general who supervises the unit. The unit's responsibilities include identifying and investigating potential violations of the workers compensation laws, as set forth in K.S.A. 44-532; K.S.A. 44-557; K.S.A. 44-5,120; and K.S.A. 44-5,125. Provable violations may be taken before an administrative hearing officer or may be presented to local county or district attorneys for criminal prosecution.

In fiscal year 2010, the fraud and abuse unit received 656 referrals (see Table 1-9). Of these referrals, 651 cases were opened and 59 were referred for administrative charges. Collection for fines and assessments totaled \$257,583.71 for fiscal year 2010.

The objectives of the unit are to protect the employee, employer and insurance carrier from fraudulent and/or abusive acts and practices; ensure businesses within the state are compliant in maintaining workers compensation insurance coverage; and ensure the division receives reports of injury within the time period set by statute.

Referrals

Information Received by the Unit

The fraud and abuse unit receives information regarding alleged fraud and other violations of the workers compensation laws by phone, fax, e-mail, regular mail or a submission by another section in the Division of Workers Compensation. An allegation of fraud or abuse is designated as a referral. Each referral is reviewed by the assistant attorney general to determine if there is sufficient information to warrant an investigation. If sufficient information exists, a case is opened and assigned to a special investigator. If insufficient information exists, the matter is returned to the complaining party for further information or, if that is not possible, the referral is recorded but no formal investigation commences. A referral may also be sent to another state or federal agency if the fraud and abuse unit lacks jurisdiction over the matter.

Types of Fraud

The unit classifies the type of fraud reported as it relates to the fraud and abuse statutes, as well as the compliance statutes. Table 1-9 lists the types of fraud, abuse and compliance cases reported to the unit over the past year.

Table 1-9
Number of Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Cases Reported by Referral
FY 2010

Type of Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Referrals	Total
Obtaining or denying benefits by making false statements either orally or written: K.S.A. 44-5,120 (d)(4)(A)	26
Refusing to pay compensation as and when due: K.S.A. 44-5,120(d)(18)	3
Failure to confirm medical compensation benefits to anyone providing treatment to a claimant: K.S.A. 44-5,120 (d)(15)	9
Obtaining or denying payments of workers compensation benefits for any person by fabricating, altering, concealing or destroying a document; or : K.S.A. 44-5,120 (d)(4) (C)	2
Refusing to pay any order awarding compensation: K.S.A. 44-5,120 (d)(19)	2
Failing to maintain workers compensation insurance when required: K.S.A. 44-532 (d)	157
Employers duty to report accidents: K.S.A. 44-557	437
Developing a system for collecting and analyzing data on expenditures for health care services by each type of provider under the workers compensation act (medical fee schedule). K.S.A. 44-510 (d)	9
All other fraudulent and abusive practices	11
Total	656

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Investigations

The fraud unit has three full-time investigators. These investigators are not law enforcement officers. However, they perform almost identical investigative duties as sworn law enforcement. The investigative process includes interviewing witnesses, collecting evidence, forming liaisons with law enforcement groups, as well as special fraud investigation units within the insurance industry, and testifying in administrative and criminal actions.

Once an investigation is complete, the investigator will prepare an investigative summary for the assistant attorney general to review. Criminal or administrative action commences if the assistant attorney general determines there is sufficient information to sustain the burden of proof in either a criminal or administrative action.

If the information indicates misconduct on the part of an insurance agent or carrier, that information is referred to the Kansas Insurance Department, which has an anti-fraud unit that investigates and prosecutes insurance fraud.

Prosecution

The unit is authorized to initiate criminal or administrative action against individuals and entities, which are not licensed by the Kansas Insurance Department, that appear to have committed fraudulent or abusive acts. The unit has been extremely aggressive in this area. Civil actions are separated into compliance and fraud actions.

Table 1-10
Number of Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Cases
FY 2010

Compliance	594
Fraud/Abuse	62
Criminal	0
Total	656

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Collections

During either a criminal or administrative action, a fine or restitution is requested but not necessarily ordered by the judge or hearing officer. The total amount collected for FY 2010 was \$257,583.71 (see Table 1-11). The unit makes every attempt to collect the civil monetary penalty owed to the unit without any assistance. However, in some instances, it may be necessary for the Legal Services Division of the Kansas Department of Labor to file a collection action. Once the money is received, by law it must be deposited in the appropriate fund.

Table 1-11
Fraud, Abuse and Compliance Collections FY 2010

Fraud and Abuse Fines: K.S.A. 44-5,120	\$13,240.97
Compliance Fines: K.S.A. 44-532 & 44-557	\$234,837.34
Restitution	\$9,505.40
Total	\$257,583.71

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Money received as a result of compliance violations is deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the workers compensation fund. Money received as a result of fraud and failure to timely file accident reports is deposited in the state treasury and credited to the workers compensation fee fund.

FRAUD HOTLINE

1-800-332-0353 24 hrs/day
1-785-296-6392 (8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.)

FRAUD E-MAIL ADDRESS

wcfraud@dol.ks.gov

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Ombudsman

The primary functions of the ombudsman unit are to assist injured workers, employers, and other parties to protect their rights under the Workers Compensation Act. The unit provides technical assistance to all parties on workers compensation issues. It also assists unrepresented claimants in obtaining a hearing, mediation or appeal. The ombudsman unit provides presentations and training opportunities to interested parties.

The ombudsman unit is responsible for establishing a set of protocols and guidelines for services to employers. Specifically during fiscal year 2010, the ombudsman unit provided a point of contact for all parties to clarify issues and obtain information. The unit received and/or initiated 21,195 contacts, which included general information, specific issues regarding reported and unreported accidents and on-site visits to employers. It provided educational presentations to 971 individuals during fiscal year 2010, as well as increasing public awareness of resources for parties needing presentations of workers compensation issues. Additionally, it provided technical assistance to employers through on-site visits and training during fiscal year 2010.

The objectives of the ombudsman unit involve maintaining employer contacts by providing training to employer groups who need assistance. There has been an increase in medical providers seeking training on workers compensation issues. The unit also intends to maintain the ability to initiate contact with injured workers to see if appropriate information is being received as required by statute. The ombudsman unit seeks to increase public awareness of the availability of ombudsman assistance in alternative dispute resolution by encouraging parties to participate in mediation. The unit continues to seek increasing public awareness and use of the website for information, which includes utilizing online forms, coverage verification and tutorials to enhance the ability for the parties to obtain self help at any time. Tutorials available on our website include an employee tutorial in English and Spanish as well as an employer tutorial with valuable information about Kansas workers compensation. "Frequently Asked Questions - FAQ" are available on our website both for employers and employees.

Table 1-12
FY 2007 - FY 2010 Ombudsman Contacts

Category	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	Total
Employees	11,025	10,271	8,840	8,512	38,648
Employers	4,021	3,933	3,394	2,841	14,189
Insurance Carriers	1,764	1,457	1,323	2,448	6,992
Insurance Agents	1,495	1,436	1,384	1,839	6,154
Attorneys	1,827	1,524	1,342	1,090	5,783
Health Care	1,778	1,918	2,012	2,061	7,769
Miscellaneous	3,426	2,533	2,277	2,404	10,640
Total Contacts	25,336	23,072	20,572	21,195	90,175

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Figure 1-2
FY 2010 Ombudsman Contacts

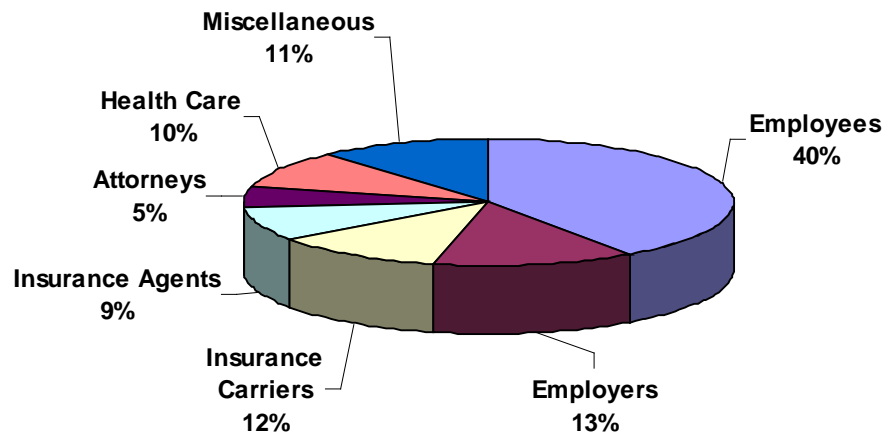


Table 1-13
FY 2010 Ombudsman Presentations*

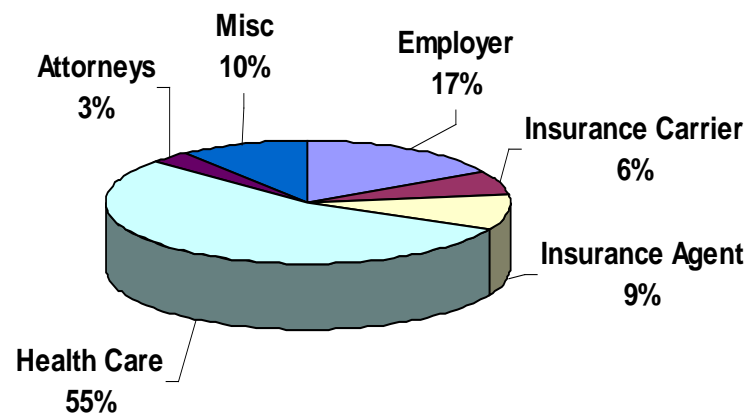
Category	Number Attended
Employer	162
Insurance Carriers	60
Insurance Agents	90
Health Care Providers	526
Attorneys	33
Employees	0
Miscellaneous**	100
Total	971

*17 Total Presentations

**Includes presentations to various organizations.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Figure 1-13
FY 2010 Ombudsman Unit Presentations



PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Seminar Planning

The primary function of the seminar planning unit is to develop, organize and produce the annual Workers Compensation Seminar. The intent is to deliver meaningful education with no commercial content and secure, deliver and maintain continuing education credits in multiple work-related occupations.

The 36th Annual Workers Compensation Seminar was held at the Overland Park Convention Center on September 28 and 29, 2010. Total attendance was 565. The seminar also hosted 76 exhibits.

The seminar planning unit is responsible for guiding internal and external seminar committees through each phase of the seminar's preparation, production and post-production. Functions include Web-based registration, online announcements, print materials, exhibits and on-site staffing assignments.

Topics and speakers are chosen by the external seminar planning committee guided by the seminar planning unit. Seminar planning members are volunteers who work in the field of workers compensation in both the private sector and other government agencies. Selections are made based on relevance, attendee requests, educational value and division recommendations.

The seminar unit develops advertising, designs and guides web-based and printed registrations, coordinates audiovisual needs for meeting room set-up, queues arrangements for food and beverage purchases, oversees on-site staffing, secures, awards and maintains continuing education credits and more.

Continuing education credits were awarded to 243 attorneys, 102 nurses and 48 certified case managers. Credit awards were issued to Kansas insurance agents and emergency medical services personnel. An additional 35 certificates of attendance were issued to guests documenting time spent at educational offerings in order to maintain licensing and certification in occupations which were not preauthorized for credits.

The Workers Compensation Seminar Golf Tournament was held at the Ironhorse Golf Club in Leawood on September 27. The tournament was sponsored by McAnany, Van Cleave & Phillips, PA and proceeds from play benefit the United Way.

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Applications

The applications unit processes all applications and motions for hearing to assure proper filing of necessary and required documentation and to assure that the appropriate counsel, insurance carrier, employer and claimant are reflected on the notices of hearing. The unit researches the claim for proper employer address and insurance carrier. Claims are assigned to an administrative law judge based on the county of venue and other established criteria. The unit creates a physical docket file reflecting required documentation on the claim for workers compensation. This file becomes the official division documentation upon which present and future proceedings will rely for information. The unit records and enters information into the division's Web-based database and appropriate notices of hearing are printed and prepared for mailing to all parties involved in each case. The unit implemented e-mail notices of hearing in 2008. This has saved the division thousands of dollars in postage and paper expenses, as well as providing more timely hearing notifications. We maintain approximately 94 percent compliance with e-mail notices. The applications unit strives to research and process all preliminary hearing applications within three days of receipt.

Table 1-14 lists activity for the application unit from FY 2004 to FY 2010. In FY 2010, the applications unit researched and processed a total of 15,997 applications and motions: 8,336 preliminary hearing applications (both new and previously docketed); 4,576 regular hearing applications; 22 applications for surviving spouse or dependent hearings; 882 post award medical applications; 194 applications for review and modification; 420 applications for penalties; and 1,567 "miscellaneous" applications (amended applications, impleadings of the Workers Compensation Fund for insolvent employers, corrections and/or returned notices).

The unit strives to provide outstanding service to customers, both internal and external.

Table 1-14
Application Unit Activity FY 2004 – FY 2010

Type of Application	FY 10	FY 09	FY 08	FY 07	FY 06	FY 05	FY 04
New Preliminary	577	618	686	679	1,116	1,937	1,170
Docketed Preliminary	7,759	7,999	6,877	6,847	6,739	6,336	6,063
Regular	4,576	4,958	4,864	5,019	5,167	5,717	5,403
Fatal	22	31	26	32	45	57	47
PA Medical	882	817	730	728	743	731	601
Review & Modification*	194	195	127	170	209	235	Did not count separately
Penalties*	420	472	456	557	605	621	Did not count separately
Miscellaneous**	1,567	1,288	1,440	1,583	1,561	1,846	2,282
Total Applications	15,997	16,378	15,206	15,615	16,185	17,480	15,566

*In FY 2004, review and modification and penalties applications were included in the count for miscellaneous applications.

**Beginning in FY 2005, miscellaneous applications include amendments, insolvent impleadings, corrections and returned notices.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Research

The research unit performs research on all requests for prior claim information. Customers of these research requests include attorneys, judges, claimants, insurance companies and the general public. Each request must be verified to assure that legal requirements concerning the confidentiality of workers compensation records are met. The unit responded to more than 39,000 research requests during FY 2010 (see Table 1-15). Turnaround time for research requests is generally within four days. The research involves computerized and hard copy files containing the histories of injured workers. Responses are provided as appropriate and according to legal requirements.

Since July 2006, the research unit has scanned accident reports, election forms and undocketed settlement transcripts (including settlements, joint petitions and stipulations and final releases). During FY 2010 the research unit scanned 33,133 accident reports, 3,865 election forms and 3,717 undocketed settlements. The research unit also scans the Request for Workers Compensation Record forms and the relevant research requested by registered users of the Request for Workers Compensation Records Upload/Download website. Scanning has increased the efficiency of the unit and reduced the turnaround time for both internal and external customers as these documents now can be accessed electronically from personal computers within the division and by registered users.

The Division of Workers Compensation began to provide electronic claims information access via the secure website Request for Workers Compensation Records in March 2010. Interested requestors may complete a *Registration for Access to Electronic Records* K-WC 96 form. The form is available at www.dol.ks.gov under Workers Compensation forms and publications. Once submitted to the division and activation is complete; registered users are able to download claims information after submitting a signed Request for Workers Compensation Records (form K-WC 97 or K-WC 98) to the division.

One section within the research unit reviews, researches and computes awards, settlements and final receipts and release of liability. Information researched and computed is entered into the division's database to produce annual statistical reports mandated by Kansas law. The information collected includes dollar amounts paid, types of payments, body parts being compensated, percentages of disability rating, attorneys fees and court reporter fees.

Table 1-15
FY 2010 Requests for Information from the Research Unit

Month	Attorneys	Insurance Company	Social Security	Employers	Misc.	Total
<i>2009</i>						
July	768	287	4	2,579	0	3,638
August	695	217	2	2,315	0	3,229
September	668	240	0	2,339	0	3,247
October	739	171	8	1,913	0	2,831
November	675	186	10	1,933	0	2,806
December	638	159	3	1,859	0	2,659
<i>2010</i>						
January	600	136	4	2,338	0	3,078
February	649	217	5	2,109	0	2,980
March	629	162	11	2,685	152	3,639
April	635	170	5	2,478	196	3,484
May	578	198	3	2,798	176	3,753
June	648	265	4	2,979	177	4,073
Total Requests For Year	7,922	2,408	59	28,327	701	39,417
Average Requests Per Day	31.43	9.55	0.23	112.40	8.05	156.41

Total Working Days in the Year: 252

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

PUBLIC RESOURCE SECTION

Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation unit coordinates vocational rehabilitation services for injured workers when the insurance company/employer elects to provide services. This unit also reviews medical management closures to determine the need for referral to other vocational programs and services when the insurance company/employer elects not to provide services. Monitoring and providing technical assistance for both public and private vocational rehabilitation providers are also part of the responsibilities of this unit.

In FY 2010, the rehabilitation unit provided oversight for five injured workers served by qualified private sector vocational rehabilitation vendors and three workers served by the state rehabilitation agency. These represented significant increases from the previous fiscal year. Vocational assessments were completed on five privately served individuals, and five vocational rehabilitation plans were developed. One plan amendment was submitted. One other injured worker returned to work with a new employer through individualized services, a successful closure decrease of 67 percent from the previous fiscal year. There were two unsuccessful closures, one of which closed for reasons unrelated to the plan for services. The average case cost for vocational services was \$2,200 based on these three closures, a decrease of 13 percent from the previous fiscal year.

One factor believed to have played a major role in the increase in interest in vocational rehabilitation services is the recession. The overall downturn in the economy leading to increasing financial problems including bankruptcy and home foreclosures and increasing joblessness leading to decreasing job security and increasing competition for scarce jobs, combined to influence those out of work due to injury to explore options for assistance they might not have otherwise utilized.

The unit received 442 medical management referrals, representing a drop of 15 percent from the previous fiscal year, and 460 medical management closure reports, representing a drop of 16 percent from the same period. The average case cost for medical management was \$3,396, an increase of slightly less than nine percent, based on 347 closures. The number of cases on which the cost was based was 20 percent fewer than in the previous fiscal year, but still a large enough sample (75 percent of closures) to allow a valid comparison.

The average wage at time of injury for medical management cases that closed was \$582 per week based on 29 medical management cases. Average wage data was not available in a sufficient number of cases to permit valid conclusions. Of the 460 closures, 148 resulted in a return to work with the time-of-injury employer. This rate of return to work is a decrease of five percent from the previous fiscal year. Again, the impact of the recession on employment levels could play a significant role in this outcome.

The unit reviewed 312 medical management closure reports to determine whether the claimants in those cases might be in need of vocational rehabilitation or community services. In addition,

14 other injured workers were informed of vocational options available through private and/or public sector vocational services.

Section 2

Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in Kansas FY 2010

The State of Kansas has a compelling interest in the safety, health and productivity of its workforce. An important aspect of that commitment is the division's daily monitoring of the workplace environment and periodic analysis of the incidence and severity of occupational injuries and illnesses within the state. Every year the division publishes its decision support data for the Legislature and interested parties in the form of this *Annual Statistical Report*. The first part of this section provides information on many aspects of occupational injuries and illnesses in the State of Kansas for FY 2010, including the causes, nature and source, the industries in which they occur and the body member implicated in the reported injuries and illnesses. Discussed next is the widely-reported private industry injury incidence rates published by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the United States Department of Labor, which KDOL's Labor Market Information Services (LMIS) Division is responsible for reporting on behalf of the agency.

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Kansas

Kansas classifies occupational injuries according to severity as "no time lost," "time lost" and "fatal." "Time lost" injuries are those that "incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn." "No time lost" injuries are defined as those in which the employee did not miss work beyond the remainder of the day, shift or turn. Injuries resulting in death are coded as "fatal." In other words, the most severe types of occupational injury or illness are classified as "fatal" while the least severe are reported as "no time lost" cases. Table 2-1 contains the aggregate totals (by severity) of Kansas' occupational injuries and illnesses for the last 16 fiscal years.

- There were 58,188 total occupational injuries and illnesses reported to the Division of Workers Compensation during FY 2010. The FY 2010 total reflects all accidents occurring during the year, including fatalities, and represents a decrease of 4,942 reported injuries and illnesses, or a 7.8 percent decrease, from the previous year's total.
- From another perspective, 159 employees per day were either injured or killed on the job in Kansas last fiscal year.
- Workplace fatalities, the most severe type of injury, increased in FY 2010 by 35.3 percent from the previous year (to 46 from 34 reported deaths) and were less than the 16-year average of 53.3 reported deaths.
- The 27,401 "no time lost" injuries and illnesses reported were approximately 47 percent of all reported injuries and illnesses. "No time lost" injuries decreased 14.6 percent from the previous year's total.
- "Time lost" injuries and illnesses totaled 30,741, which is a 0.9 percent decrease from the previous year.

Table 2-1
Kansas Total Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 1995 – FY 2010

Fiscal Year	No Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses		Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses		Fatal Injuries		Total Injuries & Illnesses
	Total No Time Lost	% of Total Injuries & Illnesses	Total Time Lost	% of Total Injuries & Illnesses	Total Fatal	% of Total Injuries & Illnesses	
FY 1995	52,473	55.49%	42,030	44.44%	67	0.07%	94,570
FY 1996	68,674	71.79%	26,929	28.15%	60	0.06%	95,663
FY 1997	73,415	75.14%	24,220	24.79%	64	0.07%	97,699
FY 1998	63,071	63.77%	35,767	36.16%	70	0.07%	98,908
FY 1999	68,995	72.07%	26,674	27.86%	61	0.06%	95,730
FY 2000	71,327	79.21%	18,653	20.71%	69	0.08%	90,049
FY 2001	64,533	75.97%	20,368	23.98%	44	0.05%	84,945
FY 2002	52,549	72.16%	20,223	27.77%	53	0.07%	72,825
FY 2003	55,101	80.87%	12,994	19.07%	42	0.06%	68,137
FY 2004	48,298	75.03%	16,032	24.90%	44	0.07%	64,374
FY 2005	36,335	56.11%	28,369	43.81%	57	0.09%	64,761
FY 2006	37,619	56.60%	28,800	43.33%	50	0.08%	66,469
FY 2007	37,444	54.10%	31,718	45.83%	49	0.07%	69,211
FY 2008	38,778	55.19%	31,442	44.75%	43	0.06%	70,263
FY 2009	32,076	50.81%	31,020	49.14%	34	0.05%	63,130
FY 2010	27,401	47.09%	30,741	52.83%	46	0.05%	58,188

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

One limitation of reporting aggregate totals is that they do not account for year-to-year changes in the workforce population within Kansas. Perhaps the least sophisticated benchmark statistic for comparing year-to-year totals without controlling for workforce population increases/decreases would be to calculate the percentage of total injuries and illnesses that resulted in “no time lost,” “time lost” or fatalities. The rationale is that the state has an interest in knowing what percentage of total injuries and illnesses constitute the range of severity that decreases productivity, endangers worker safety, disrupts labor participation or results in death. In order to do a fair year-to-year comparison of occupational injury and illness behavior in Kansas, the incidence rate per 100 full-time equivalent workers is discussed below.

Kansas Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

Statewide Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate for Non-Federal Workforce

There are two sources of occupational injury and illness data reported in this section. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a federal/state program administered by BLS and cooperating state agencies throughout the nation. In Kansas, the cooperating state agency that helps administer the survey is LMIS. The annual survey measures the incidence rates of workplace injuries and illnesses for the nation as a whole and for each participating state, as well as case and injured worker demographic data (see Appendix A). The Division of Workers Compensation does not directly participate in the BLS survey but is an active consumer of its

information. The division believes that the private sector incidence rates provided by BLS and LMIS help augment both this annual report and the statutory obligation to monitor workplace injuries and illnesses in the state for health and safety purposes.

The division believes it can contribute to the discourse on workplace injury incidence rates in Kansas for several reasons:

First, employers covered under the Workers Compensation Act are required to report all employee occupational injuries and illnesses that “incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn” to the division within 28 days of the date of injury or onset of illness. The division has aggregated and reported this data in its *Annual Statistical Report* for many years but did not publish its calculated rates of incidence per 100 full-time equivalent employees until FY 2001. The division reports its own calculated occupational injury incidence rates (see Appendix A for methodology).

Second, the division does have an institutional advantage (relative to BLS and LMIS) in that it, by law, is able to collect data on the entire population of workplace injuries and illnesses in Kansas because it has the legal authority to collect injury data on state and local public sector employees in addition to the private sector.² This is important because the state and local public sector workforce is one of the largest employers in Kansas and reports a significant percentage of the total workplace injuries and illnesses each year.

Finally, it should be noted that the Division of Workers Compensation is able to publish its occupational injury statistics in a timelier manner than both BLS and LMIS. In this report, it publishes incidence rates for all employers covered under the Workers Compensation Act through fiscal year 2010 (up to and including June 30, 2010) whereas the most recent national and state data available from BLS is through calendar year 2009. We may be able to identify injury and illness trends more quickly and use this in-house information as a basis for targeting resources, through the agency’s Industrial Safety and Health Division, for injury prevention and/or safety education.

While it is true that there is no absolute acceptable level of injury incidence, relatively speaking, the lower the rate of injury the better. An important question is: how should the average Kansan interpret the “Total Injuries and Illnesses” incidence rate? For example, if the incidence rate for total injuries and illnesses in Kansas for any given year was 5.3 injuries per 100 full-time workers, would it be reasonable to conclude that roughly five percent of full-time workers

² Under its commerce power granted by the United States Constitution, and as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court (See *U.S. v. Lopez*, 514 U.S. 558-559 (1995); “[there are] three broad categories of activity that Congress may regulate under its commerce power...Congress may regulate the use of the channels of interstate commerce...Congress is empowered to regulate and protect the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, or persons or things in interstate commerce, even though the threat may come only from intrastate activities...Congress’ commerce authority includes the power to regulate those activities having a substantial relation to interstate commerce,...i.e., those activities that substantially affect interstate commerce.” The federal government can require employers to log all occupational injuries and illnesses and report them to BLS and/or OSHA. The United States Constitution, however, does not give Congress the authority to regulate the states (and its political subdivisions) as states and therefore, compel them to report the workplace injuries of state and local public servants to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

suffered some sort of occupational injury that year? We believe that this would be a fair interpretation provided that we assume each worker within this 5.3 percent was injured only once during the year under study. In other words, for every 100 full-time private sector workers in Kansas there were 5.3 injuries reported that year for our hypothetical example. If consumers of this information would want to know what occupations in Kansas are more at risk for injury than others, then the total injury and illness incidence rate would not provide that information. They would need to consult the industry cluster estimates of injury incidence provided annually by LMIS or the non-federal incidence rates reported in the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation *Annual Statistical Report*.

Under the Kansas Workers Compensation Act, employers are required to report to the division:

[I]f the personal injuries which are sustained by such accidents, are sufficient wholly or partially to incapacitate the person injured from labor or service for more than the remainder of the day, shift or turn on which such injuries were sustained.³

All of the division's severity classifications are similar to the BLS variables in the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey and are broad enough to describe the diversity of injuries within each category yet specific enough to discern substantive differences in severity.⁴ For example, the BLS measures of "Total Lost Workday Cases" and "Other Recordable Cases" (BLS used to categorize these as "Cases Without Lost Workdays" and it is roughly the same as no time lost cases⁵) are similar to measures reported by the Division of Workers Compensation in past annual statistical reports. The BLS classification "Total Lost Workday Cases" injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers is a statistic used to measure the incidence of injuries that meet the criterion of "lost workday." However, a year-to-year comparison between the BLS study and the division's data is difficult due to both the time lag in reporting by BLS and the differing time frames of the studies.⁶

Table 2-2 lists the Kansas occupational injury and illness rate for the last 16 fiscal years (FY 1995-FY 2010) as calculated by the Division of Workers Compensation. See Figure 2-1 below for graphical representations of the data.

- For "Total Injuries and Illnesses," the incidence per 100 full-time equivalent workers (FTE) in the private and public sectors in Kansas was 4.5 in FY 2010. The total injuries and illnesses incidence rate decreased by 4.3 percent over the last year. However, the

³ K.S.A.44-557.

⁴ See Appendix for more detailed explanations.

⁵ Note, Division of Workers Compensation definitions do not specifically address restricted work activity or job transfer. Those cases are treated either as "time lost" or "no time lost" cases, depending on which definition they fit. The division has concluded that, for the purposes of this report, such cases are better represented through our analysis of specific benefit types (e.g., temporary partial claims, permanent partial claims) that appears in Section 3 of this report.

⁶ In response to this issue, the division has begun publishing incidence rates organized by calendar year as well as fiscal year. See table 2-3. Additionally, despite the limitations, readers of this report have requested the inclusion of BLS national and Kansas data. Such readers may include employers, employees, policymakers, safety standards writers, safety inspectors, health and safety consultants and researchers. According to BLS, *Frequently Asked Questions*, <http://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshfaq1.htm>. "Policymakers need to know how the safety and health of workers in their State compares to workers in other States doing comparable work. The survey helps these managers determine the additional need for State safety and health programs." *Id.*

total injury and illness incidence rate has declined by 45.4 percent over the last sixteen years and by 35 percent since FY 2000.

- The average annual decrease between FY 1995 and FY 2010 of the incidence rate per 100 full-time workers (FTE) for “Total Injuries and Illnesses” was 3.8 percent.
- The “time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate was 2.36 per 100 FTE in FY 2010, a 2.6 percent increase in the rate from the previous year.
- The “time lost” incidence rate had an average annual increase of 1.3 percent from FY 1995 to FY 2010.
- The “no time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate was 2.1 per 100 FTE for FY 2010, which was a 11.4 percent decrease from the previous year, and a 61.5 percent decrease from FY 2000 (5.45 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE).
- The “No Time Lost” incidence rate had an average annual decrease of 4.2 percent between FY 1995 and FY 2010.
- The fatality rate increased 40 percent from the previous year, and had an average annual decrease of 1.1 percent between FY 1995 and FY 2010.

Table 2-2
Kansas Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence
Rate* FY 1995 - FY 2010

Fiscal Year	No Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Fatal Injuries*	Total Injuries & Illnesses*
FY1995	4.54	3.64	0.0058	8.19
FY1996	5.80	2.28	0.0051	8.08
FY1997	6.02	1.99	0.0052	8.01
FY1998	4.99	2.83	0.0055	7.82
FY1999	5.33	2.06	0.0047	7.39
FY2000	5.45	1.42	0.0053	6.88
FY2001	4.87	1.54	0.0033	6.42
FY2002	3.93	1.51	0.0040	5.45
FY2003	3.89	0.92	0.0030	4.80
FY2004	3.75	1.25	0.0034	5.00
FY2005	2.78	2.17	0.0044	4.95
FY2006	2.87	2.20	0.0038	5.07
FY2007	2.78	2.36	0.0036	5.15
FY2008	2.85	2.31	0.0032	5.17
FY2009	2.37	2.30	0.0025	4.67
FY2010	2.10	2.36	0.0035	4.47

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation, Kansas Labor Market Information Services

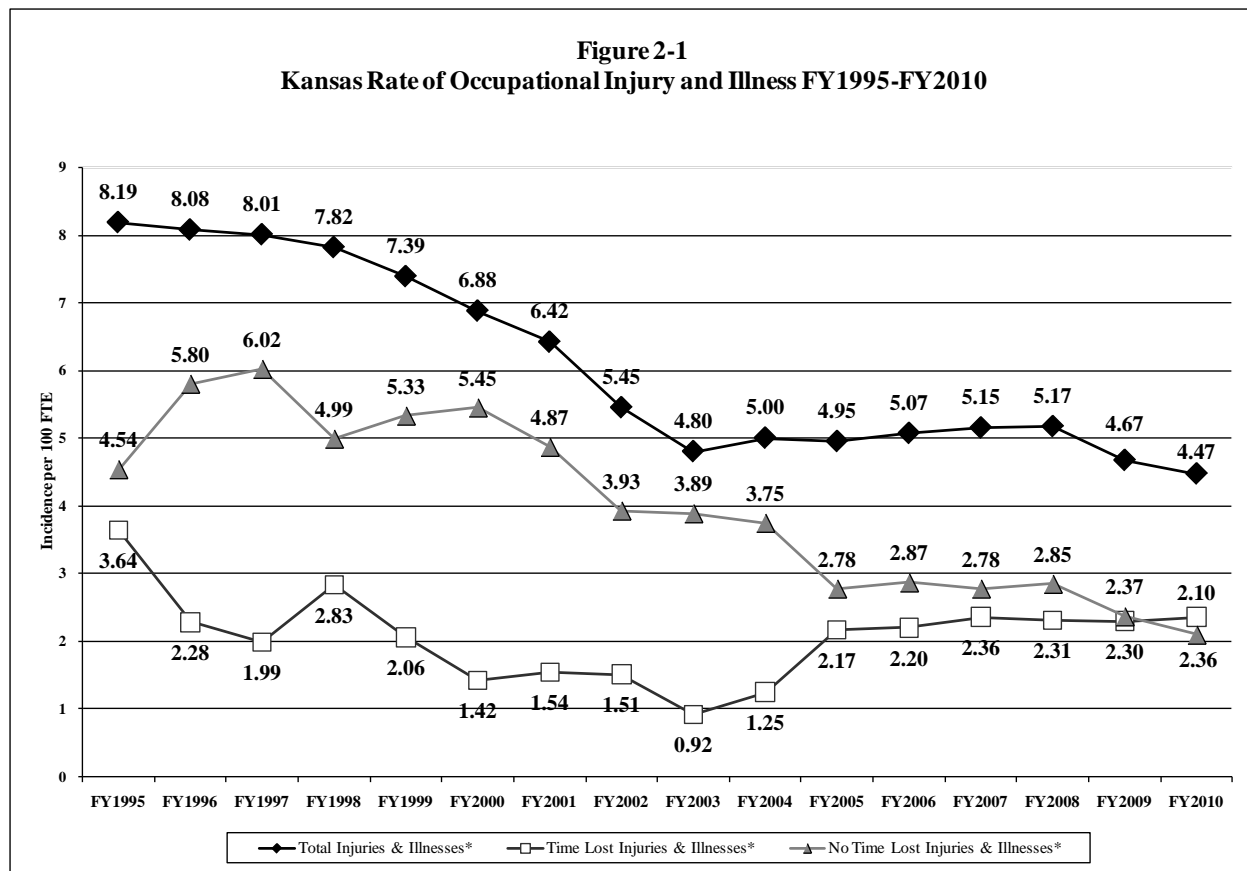


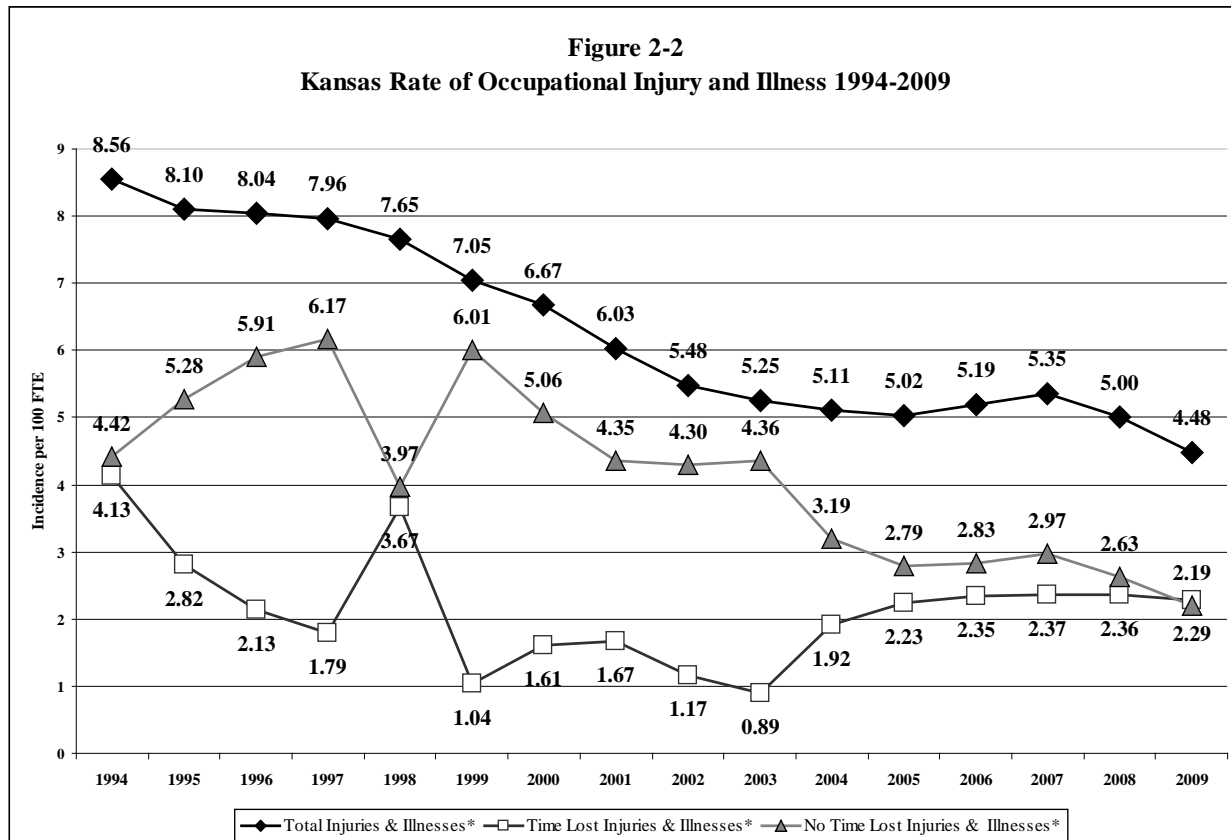
Table 2-3 lists the Kansas occupational injury and illness rate for the last 16 calendar years (1994-2009) as calculated by the Division of Workers Compensation. See Figure 2-2 below for graphical representations of the data.

- For “total injuries and illnesses” the incidence per 100 FTE in the private and public sectors in Kansas was 4.5 in 2009. The total injuries and illnesses incidence rate decreased over the last year (10.4 percent). However, the total injury and illness incidence rate has declined by 47.7 percent over the last 16 years and by 32.8 percent since 2000.
- The “total injuries and illnesses” incidence rate had an average annual decrease of 4.1 percent between 1994 and 2009.
- The “time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate was 2.29 per 100 FTE in 2009 which represents a 44.6 percent decrease from 1994. However, it is slightly above the 16-year average of 2.15 per 100 FTE.
- The “time lost” incidence rate had an average annual increase of 6.7 percent between 1994 and 2009.
- The 2009 “no time lost” injuries and illnesses incidence rate decreased by 16.7 percent from the previous year. The 2009 incident rate represents a decrease of 56.7 percent from 2000 and is 47.2 percent less than the 16-year average (4.15 per 100 FTE).
- The “no time lost” incidence rate had an average annual decrease of just 2.6 percent.
- The fatality rate was .0031 per 100 FTE in 2009 which is 26.2 percent below 16-year average of fatality rates (.0042). The average annual decrease is .4 percent.

Table 2-3
Kansas Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence
Rate* 1994 – 2009

Calendar Year	No Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Time Lost Injuries & Illnesses*	Fatal Injuries*	Total Injuries & Illnesses*
1994	4.42	4.13	0.0050	8.56
1995	5.28	2.82	0.0060	8.10
1996	5.91	2.13	0.0048	8.04
1997	6.17	1.79	0.0050	7.96
1998	3.97	3.67	0.0047	7.65
1999	6.01	1.04	0.0050	7.05
2000	5.06	1.61	0.0037	6.67
2001	4.35	1.67	0.0036	6.03
2002	4.30	1.17	0.0042	5.48
2003	4.36	0.89	0.0027	5.25
2004	3.19	1.92	0.0045	5.11
2005	2.79	2.23	0.0041	5.02
2006	2.83	2.35	0.0039	5.19
2007	2.97	2.37	0.0041	5.35
2008	2.63	2.36	0.0023	5.00
2009	2.19	2.29	0.0031	4.48

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers
Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation
Wage data: Kansas Labor Market Information Services



The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Statewide Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the Private Sector

BLS reports data for “days away from work, days or restricted work activity or job transfer (DART),” which are cases “that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity⁷ or job transfer, or both.”⁸ A lost workday is defined as “the number of workdays (consecutive or not) beyond the day of injury or onset of illness.” This definition is a proxy for measuring the severity of injury incurred by the employee. Its logical counterpart is the former “Cases Without Lost Workdays,” now categorized as “Other Recordable Cases,” which is defined as the obverse of injury resulting in death, time away from work, restricted work activity or job transfer. It too is a proxy for measuring severity and would include any injury incurred that did not result in lost workdays or restricted activity. For example, if a Kansas employee were to cut a finger while preparing food and did not return for the rest of the day (presumably to receive medical treatment) but did return the following scheduled workday they would be

⁷ Restricted work activity includes assigning an employee to another job on a temporary basis, less than full-time employment or a reduction in duties for the position of which the injury occurred. BLS states: “Job transfer or restriction cases occur when, as a result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.” BLS, *Occupational Safety and Health Definitions*, at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

⁸ BLS, *Occupational Safety and Health Definitions*, at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>. “Cases involving days away from work are cases requiring at least one day away from work with or without days of job transfer or restriction.” *Id.*

designated as an “Other Recordable Case.” In other words, no time is lost beyond the *day* of injury or onset of illness.

BLS reported an incidence rate of 9.7 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers for Kansas in 1995. That incidence rate dropped to a fifteen-year low of 4.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in calendar year 2009, the most recent year of the survey available for the State of Kansas (See Table 2-4). Below are findings from the BLS survey research that are good comparative data for the division’s published incidence rates.

- The “Total Injuries and Illnesses” incidence rate for the private sector in Kansas reveals a decrease in the frequency of occupational injury and illness every successive year except for a slight spike in 2000 (up from 7.6 to 7.8). This annual decline in the frequency of injuries and illnesses is consistent with the national trend in “Total Injury and Illness” incidence rates, but Kansas still has a higher frequency of injuries than the national rate for every year of the study. Kansas total injuries decreased to 4.1 and the national total injuries rate decreased to 3.6 in 2009.
- The Kansas “Total Injuries and Illnesses” rate is down by 5.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers for the period 1995-2009, a relative change of 57.7 percent. Similarly, the national average for total injuries has decreased by 4.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or 55.6 percent, between 1995 and 2009.
- The “Total Lost Workday Cases” incidence rate for Kansas declined from 1995 (4.2 per 100 workers) to 2009 (1.8 per 100 workers). The Kansas numbers are slightly higher than the national rates for each of the first nine years discussed, but were slightly lower than the national rates in 2004 (a difference of 0.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers), equal to the national rate in 2005 (2.4 per 100 workers), 2006 (2.3 per 100 workers) and 2009 (1.8 per 100 workers) and slightly higher than the national rate in 2007 (a difference of 0.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers) and 2008 (a difference of 0.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers). The national rates also have declined or remained constant every year, from 3.6 in 1995 to a low of 1.8 lost workday injuries per 100 full-time workers in 2009.
- “Total Lost Workday Cases” in Kansas has declined by 2.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or 57.1 percent, from 1995-2009, while nationally the incidence rate for “Total Lost Workday Cases” is down 1.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers, or 50.0 percent, between 1995 and 2009.
- The “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” incidence rate for the Kansas private sector has dropped from 2.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers in 1995 to 0.9 per 100 workers in 2009. This Kansas trend in injuries resulting in days away from work mirrors rather closely what is occurring at the national level and the Kansas average of 1.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers is slightly below the national average of 1.7.
- Kansas “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” has decreased by 64 percent over the fifteen-year period, declining by 1.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers. The national incidence rate for days away from work injuries and illnesses declined by 1.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers (56.0 percent) over this period as well.
- The “Cases Without Lost Workdays” (now “other recordable cases”) incidence rate in Kansas declined from 5.5 injuries per 100 workers in 1995 to 2.2 per 100 workers in 2009. Kansas has higher than national average rates for cases without lost workdays for

every year of the study, indicating that a greater percentage of the state's total injuries and illnesses do not result in days away from work or restricted work activity. In other words, Kansas has a greater frequency of the less severe type of occupational injuries and illnesses.

- "Cases Without Lost Workdays" ("other recordable cases") in Kansas are down by 3.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers from 1995-2009 (relative decline of 60.0 percent) and the nation as a whole experienced a similar decline (2.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE, or 59.1 percent).

Table 2-4
BLS Survey of Kansas Private Sector Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* 1995 - 2009

Calendar Year	Total Injuries & Illnesses*		Total Lost Workday Cases*		Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work*		Cases Without Lost Workdays**	
	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate	National Rate	Kansas Rate
1995	8.1	9.7	3.6	4.2	2.5	2.5	4.4	5.5
1996	7.4	8.9	3.4	4.0	2.2	2.2	4.1	4.9
1997	7.1	8.6	3.3	4.0	2.1	2.1	3.8	4.6
1998	6.7	8.5	3.1	3.7	2.0	1.9	3.5	4.8
1999	6.3	7.6	3.0	3.6	1.9	1.9	3.3	4.0
2000	6.1	7.8	3.0	3.3	1.8	1.7	3.2	4.4
2001	5.7	7.3	2.8	3.2	1.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
2002	5.3	6.2	2.8	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.5	3.2
2003	5.0	5.5	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.9
2004	4.8	5.5	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.1	2.3	3.1
2005	4.6	5.3	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.2	2.2	2.9
2006	4.4	5.1	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.1	2.1	2.8
2007	4.2	5.1	2.1	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.1	2.8
2008	3.9	4.5	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.9	2.4
2009	3.6	4.1	1.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.8	2.2

*Per 100 FTE Private Sector Workers

** Starting in 2002 this category has been reclassified by BLS as "other recordable cases"

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Kansas Industrial Super Sector Incidence Rates: Calendar Years 2005-2009

For the seventh year, the division is publishing incidence rates by industrial super sector. Beginning in January 2003, LMIS stopped reporting non-farm payroll employment hours by the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and began reporting using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). LMIS had reported employment payroll by the SIC system since 1939. Since the division relies upon this data for the construction of statistics, it will no longer report incidence rates by the SIC system. The division published this data for the fiscal years 2003-2004, utilizing the NAICS. After discovering inconsistent internal data, the division has chosen to report the data as compiled by BLS, rather than to publish statistics based on insufficient data with respect to the industry code. This problem, however, does not affect the statewide incidence rates. Thus, in accordance with BLS data practices, the values in this report will be reported for calendar years 2005 through 2009, and represent the incidence rates as

calculated by BLS, not the Kansas Division of Workers Compensation. This comparison allows us also to report the national incidence rates by NAICS super sector, as reported by the BLS, for convenient comparison to the Kansas incidence rates (See Table 2-5 below for Kansas incidence rates, Table 2-6 for national incidence rates).

- The health care and social assistance sector had the highest total injuries and illness incidence rate in Kansas in 2009 with 5.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE. Both manufacturing and transportation and warehousing sectors had the highest rate in Kansas for 2008 with 6.2. The construction sector had the highest rate in Kansas for 2005 and 2007 with 8.4 and 8.2, respectively; manufacturing had the highest rate in Kansas for 2006 with 7.4.
- The health care and social assistance sector had the highest national total injuries and illnesses incidence rate in 2009 with 5.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE. From 2005 to 2008, transportation and warehousing had the highest national total injuries and illnesses incidence rates (7.0 in 2005, 6.5 in 2006, 6.4 in 2007 and 5.7 in 2008).
- Finance and insurance had the lowest total injuries and illness incidence rate in Kansas in 2009 as well as in 2005 and 2006 (0.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE in 2009, 1.1 in 2005 and 1.3 in 2006). Management of companies and enterprises had the lowest rate in 2007 with 1.2 and professional, scientific and technical services had the lowest rate in 2008 with 0.5. The finance and insurance sector had the lowest national total injuries and illnesses incidence rates for the last five years (1.0 in 2005, 0.9 in 2006, 2007 and 2008 and 0.8 in 2009).
- The transportation and warehousing sector had the highest “Total Lost Workday Cases” incidence rate in Kansas in 2009 with 3.0 and in 2008 with 4.1. Both manufacturing and construction had the highest incidence rates in 2005 with 3.8, transportation and warehousing had the highest incidence rate in 2006 with 3.7, and construction and transportation and warehousing sectors shared the highest incidence rates in Kansas in 2007 with 3.6. Nationally, transportation and warehousing had the highest “Total Lost Workday Cases” rates for all five years (4.6 in 2005, 4.3 in 2006 and 2007, 3.9 in 2008 and 3.5 in 2009).
- The transportation and warehousing sector had the highest Kansas rates for “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” in 2009 with 1.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE. The mining sector had the highest Kansas rates in 2008 with 3.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE and 2.3 in 2007 and 2006. The construction sector had the highest Kansas rates for the same category in 2005 at 2.7.
- Transportation and warehousing had the highest national rates for “Lost Workday Cases with Days Away from Work” from 2005-2009 (2.9 in 2005, 2.7 in 2006 and 2007, 2.5 in 2008 and 2.3 in 2009).
- The health care and social assistance sector had the highest Kansas rate in 2009 with 3.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE for “Cases without Lost Workdays.”
- The health care and social assistance sector had the highest national rate for “Cases without Lost Workdays” in 2009 with 2.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTE.

Table 2-5
Kansas Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* by NAICS Super Sector
2005-2009

Industrial Super Sector	Total Recordable Cases					Total Lost Workday Cases					Lost Workday Cases w/ Days Away from Work					Cases w/o lost workdays				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mining	3.7	4.1	5.4	4.8	4.2	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.3	3.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.5
Construction	8.4	7.0	8.2	6.1	4.6	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.2	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.3	4.6	3.8	4.6	2.9	2.4
Manufacturing	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.2	4.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.6
Wholesale Trade	5.8	3.9	4.7	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.9	1.8	2.5	1.9	1.8
Retail Trade	4.8	4.7	5.6	5.0	5.1	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.3	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6
Transportation & Warehousing	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.2	4.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.8
Utilities	5.1	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.2	2.1
Information	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.2
Finance and Insurance	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2		0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3.7	3.6	6.5	3.1	2.3	2.1	1.4	3.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.6	2.2	3.0	2.0	1.0
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Svs	1.6		1.5	0.5	1.2	0.6		0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3		0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0		0.9	0.3	0.8
Mgmt of Companies and Enterprises	2.5	2.4	1.2	1.3		0.3	1.6	0.6	0.3			0.7		0.1		2.2	0.9	0.6	1.0	

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2-5 continued
Kansas Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* by NAICS Super Sector
2005-2009

Industrial Super Sector	Total Recordable Cases					Total Lost Workday Cases					Lost Workday Cases w/ Days Away from Work					Cases w/o lost workdays				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation Svs	2.5	3.6	3.1			1.7	1.8	1.3			0.7	1.1	0.9			0.8	1.9	1.8		
Educational Svs	3.1	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	6.4	6.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	3.6	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.3
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	6.0	5.0	5.6	4.6	3.9	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.9	0.3	3.8	3.1	4.1	2.3	2.7
Accommodation and Food Svs	7.6	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	6.3	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.1
Other Svs except Public Administration	3.7	4.6	4.1	3.2	2.2	1.5	1.7	2.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3		0.7	0.6	2.1	2.9	1.4	2.2	1.1

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2-6
National Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* by NAICS Super Sector
2005 - 2009

Industrial Super Sector	Total Recordable Cases					Total Lost Workday Cases					Lost Workday Cases w/ Days Away from Work					Cases w/o lost workdays				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mining	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0
Construction	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.3	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.0
Manufacturing	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0
Wholesale Trade	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3
Retail Trade	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0
Transportation & Warehousing	7.0	6.5	6.4	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.6
Utilities	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5
Information	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Finance and Insurance	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Svs	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Mgmt of Companies and Enterprises	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2-6 continued
National Non-Fatal Occupational Injury & Illness Incidence Rate* by NAICS Super Sector
2005 - 2009

Industrial Super Sector	Total Recordable Cases					Total Lost Workday Cases					Lost Workday Cases w/ Days Away from Work					Cases w/o lost workdays				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt and Remediation Svs	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Educational Svs	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	6.1	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.9	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.6
Accommodation and Food Svs	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.3
Other Svs except Public Administration	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5

*Per 100 Full-time Equivalent Non-Federal Workers
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by County

Table 2-7 lists the Kansas counties reporting the greatest number of total injuries and illnesses in fiscal year 2010.

- As expected, counties with the largest population totals report the greatest number of occupational injuries and illnesses.
- Kansas' largest city, Wichita, is located in Sedgwick County, which reported the most cases.
- Johnson County, part of metropolitan Kansas City, includes the second and fifth largest cities in Kansas (Overland Park and Olathe, respectively) and reported the second highest number of total injuries and illnesses.
- Resulting in no time lost from work were 47.9 percent of the total injuries and illnesses reported in Sedgwick County and 57.4 percent of total cases from Johnson County. Shawnee County, which includes the capital of Topeka, had the third largest number of reported total cases at 7,188 with 25.3 percent resulting in no time lost.

The aggregate totals for all Kansas counties are listed in Table 2-15.

Table 2-7
Counties Reporting Greatest Number of Total Injuries & Illnesses FY 2010

County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Sedgwick	4,241	4,610	4	8,855
Johnson	4,755	3,532	3	8,290
Shawnee	1,818	5,370		7,188
Unknown	1,185	3,379	7	4,571
Wyandotte	1,836	1,722		3,558
Saline	1,068	527	3	1,598
Douglas	916	577	2	1,495
Reno	651	605	2	1,258
Riley	362	681	1	1,044
Ford	605	387		992

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Source of Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-8 lists the most frequent source of occupational injuries and illnesses by severity in fiscal year 2010.

- The most frequent source of “total injuries and illnesses” and “time lost” cases in FY 2010 fell in the “no explanation” category.
- “Person, other than injured” accounted for the second most frequently reported source of “total injury and illness” and the most reported source of “no time lost” cases and the third most reported source of “time lost” cases.

The aggregate totals for all types of sources of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-16.

Table 2-8
Most Frequent Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
No Explanation	1,298	25,603	12	26,913
Person, Other Than Injured	2,622	446	7	3,075
Bodily Motion	2,528	532		3,060
Miscellaneous (Earplugs, Sheetrock etc)	1,544	280	2	1,826
Boxes, Barrels, Containers, Packages	1,436	354		1,790
Furniture, Fixtures, Furnishings etc	1,430	257		1,687
Buildings & Structures (Walls, Fences)	996	218		1,214
Ice, Snow	890	183		1,073
Floor	795	174		969
Hand Tools, Not Powered	792	104		896

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Cause of Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-9 lists the most frequent causes of occupational injuries and illnesses by severity in fiscal year 2010.

- The physical act of lifting is the most frequent cause of occupational injury for “total injury and illness,” “time lost” and “no time lost” cases.
- Fifty-four percent of lifting injuries result in time lost for the injured worker.
- Strain or injury by miscellaneous injuries were the second most frequent cause of “Total Injury and Illness” cases.

The aggregate totals for all causes of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-17.

Table 2-9
Most Frequent Causes of Occupational Injuries &
Illnesses by Severity FY 2010

Cause	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
Lifting	2,511	2,959		5,470
Strain or Injury By Miscellaneous	973	1,911	3	2,887
Fall or Slip Injury Miscellaneous	901	1,841	2	2,744
Fall, Slip, or Trip Injury on ice or snow	1,215	1,481		2,696
Falling or Flying Object	1,416	1,175	1	2,592
Object Being Lifted or Handled	1,699	860		2,559
Hand Tool, Utensil; Not Powered	1,553	884		2,437
Striking Against or Stepping On Miscellaneous	1,720	688		2,408
Other Injury (Not Otherwise Classified)	588	1,692	8	2,288
Struck or Injured by Fellow Worker, Patient	1,478	757		2,235

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Nature of Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-10 lists the most frequent nature of occupational injuries and illnesses by severity in fiscal year 2010.

- Strain injuries are the most frequent nature of occupational injury for “total injuries and illnesses” with 13,975 reported cases in FY 2010 and the most reported for “time lost” injuries at 8,510 cases or 60.9 percent of the total injuries reported.
- All other specific injuries (not otherwise classified) are the second most common nature of injury reported but they account for the most “no time lost” cases. Lacerations are the third most reported nature of injury.
- Of those injuries that did not result in lost work time, 39.1 percent were strains and 50.8 percent were lacerations.

The aggregate totals for all natures of injury and illness are listed in Table 2-18.

Table 2-10
Most Frequent Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

Nature	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Strain	5,465	8,510		13,975
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC	5,560	3,831	16	9,407
Laceration	4,013	3,882		7,895
Contusion	3,121	4,300		7,421
Sprain	1,413	2,104		3,517
Puncture	1,605	1,146	1	2,752
Fracture	783	1,272	2	2,057
Foreign Body	989	797		1,786
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	956	733	10	1,699
Inflammation	605	1,057		1,662

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Body Member Associated with Occupational Injury and Illness

Table 2-11 lists the body member most frequently associated with reported occupational injuries and illnesses for FY 2010.

- Injuries and illnesses involving fingers constitute the greatest number of total reported cases.
- Low back area (lumbar, lumbosacral) injuries had the second greatest total frequency for FY 2010.
- Of cases involving fingers, 51.2 percent resulted in “no time lost” and only 48.8 percent require time away from work. In contrast, 40 percent of low back injuries are “no time lost” cases while 60 percent result in “time lost” for the worker.

The aggregate totals for all body members associated with injury and illness are listed in Table 2-19.

Table 2-11
Most Frequent Body Member Reported in Occupational
Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY 2010

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Finger(s)	3,105	2,964		6,069
Low Back Area (Lumbar, Lumbosacral)	2,127	3,249		5,376
Knee	1,882	2,535		4,417
Multiple Body Parts (Including Body Systems and Body Parts)	2,096	2,191	7	4,294
Hand	1,688	1,751		3,439
Shoulder(s)	1,418	1,925		3,343
Eye(s)	1,176	1,245		2,421
Multiple Upper Extremities	1,586	620		2,206
Wrist	1,010	1,195		2,205
Ankle	913	1,235		2,148

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Industries with Greatest Number of Total Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Tables 2-12 and 2-13 list the industries, by both the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), in Kansas that reported the greatest number of total occupational injuries and illnesses to the Division of Workers Compensation over the past fiscal year. The division accepts either SIC or NAICS (both 1997 & 2002) codes for reporting the industry associated with the occupational injury or illness.

- For injuries reported under the SIC system, executive and legislative offices ranked first in total frequency for FY 2010; however, of the total reported injuries and illnesses for this classification, 65.3 percent were “no time lost” cases (see Table 2-12).
- For SIC classified industries, general medical and surgical hospitals reported the second largest number of total injuries and illnesses and 77.0 percent were “no time lost” cases (see Table 2-12).
- For NAICS classified industries, other general government support ranked second in total frequency for FY 2010; however, of the reported injuries and illnesses, 1.9 percent were “no time lost” cases (see Table 2-13).
- For NAICS classified industries, elementary and secondary schools reported the third largest number of total injuries and illnesses and 34.9 percent were “no time lost” cases (see Table 2-13).

The aggregate totals for all industries are listed in Tables 2-20 (SIC) and 2-21 (NAICS).

Table 2-12
Most Frequent SIC Code Reported in Occupational
Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	1,694	898	4	2,596
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,369	410		1,779
Eating and Drinking Places	981	428		1,409
Grocery Stores	264	703		967
Meat Packing Plants	674	225		899
Skilled Nursing Care Facilities	657	185		842
Variety Stores	164	658	1	823
Business Services, NEC	323	325		648
Help Supply Services	174	316	2	492
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	283	107	1	391

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-13
Most Frequent NAICS Code Reported in Occupational
Injuries & Illnesses by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Unclassifiable	2,802	1,859	4	4,665
Other General Government Support	79	4,070		4,149
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1,129	2,110		3,239
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,309	337		1,646
Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts				
Manufacturing (pt)	90	904		994
Nursing Care Facilities	338	461		799
Full-Service Restaurants		545		545
Tire Manufacturing (except Retreading)	167	286		453
Office Administrative Services	1	423		424
Limited-Service Restaurants	207	200		407

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Age Characteristics of Injured Workers

Table 2-14 lists the age characteristics of injured workers for FY 2010.

- Workers ages 20-29 (13,455), 40-49 (13,234) and 50-59 (12,559) report the greatest total number of injuries and illnesses to the Division of Workers Compensation for FY 2010.
- The percentage of no time lost injuries was 48.8 percent for the 20-29 stratum, 46.7 percent for the 40-49 stratum and was 45.6 percent for the 50-59 stratum.

Table 2-14
Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Age FY 2010

Age	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
19 & Under	986	944		1,930
20-29	6,572	6,877	6	13,455
30-39	5,882	6,466	7	12,355
40-49	6,184	7,038	12	13,234
50-59	5,724	6,823	12	12,559
60-69	1,781	2,225	6	4,012
70-79	195	302	2	499
80 & Up	38	57	1	96
Unknown	39	9		48

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-15
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

Kansas County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
Allen	141	138		279
Anderson	39	36		75
Atchison	176	84		260
Barber	55	31		86
Barton	308	332		640
Bourbon	163	108		271
Brown	66	64		130
Butler	319	447	1	767
Chase	14	23		37
Chautauqua	14	18	2	34
Cherokee	95	126		221
Cheyenne	16	11		27
Clark	55	55		110
Clay	120	39		159
Cloud	97	71		168
Coffey	63	93		156
Comanche	23	6		29
Cowley	289	315		604
Crawford	252	319	1	572
Decatur	23	13		36
Dickinson	220	111		331
Doniphan	36	40		76
Douglas	916	577	2	1,495
Edwards	42	16		58
Elk	25	13		38
Ellis	249	263	1	513
Ellsworth	90	42		132
Finney	420	479		899
Ford	605	387		992
Foreign	2			2
Franklin	273	213	1	487
Geary	398	324	1	723
Gove	69	9		78
Graham	12	21		33
Grant	121	55	1	177
Gray	25	49		74
Greeley	12	22		34
Greenwood	36	40		76
Hamilton	22	53	1	76
Harper	82	64		146

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-15 continued
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

Kansas County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
Harvey	225	447		672
Haskell	44	62		106
Hodgeman	5	8		13
Jackson	63	89		152
Jefferson	77	50		127
Jewell	16	8	1	25
Johnson	3,532	4,755	3	8,290
Kearny	32	15		47
Kingman	59	56		115
Kiowa	31	21		52
Labette	275	155	1	431
Lane	18	29	1	48
Leavenworth	418	386	1	805
Lincoln	12	17		29
Linn	33	52	1	86
Logan	48	11		59
Lyon	351	295	1	647
Marion	66	84	1	151
Marshall	119	85		204
McPherson	262	444	1	707
Meade	32	33		65
Miami	185	167		352
Mitchell	147	54		201
Montgomery	422	336		758
Morris	33	33		66
Morton	27	45	1	73
Nemaha	133	75	1	209
Neosho	151	99		250
Ness	39	24		63
Norton	61	28		89
Osage	42	41		83
Osborne	17	25		42
Other State	146	707	4	857
Ottawa	13	27		40
Pawnee	69	39		108
Phillips	56	33		89
Pottawatomie	98	100		198
Pratt	120	118		238
Rawlins	15	20		35
Reno	605	651	2	1,258

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-15 continued
Location (County) of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

Kansas County	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
Republic	51	29		80
Rice	50	101		151
Riley	362	681	1	1,044
Rooks	44	43		87
Rush	29	31		60
Russell	58	54		112
Saline	1,068	527	3	1,598
Scott	39	50		89
Sedgwick	4,241	4,610	4	8,855
Seward	285	253		538
Shawnee	1,818	5,370		7,188
Sheridan	30	11		41
Sherman	61	34		95
Smith	58	30		88
Stafford	22	20		42
Stanton	28	12		40
Stevens	52	33		85
Sumner	114	134		248
Thomas	60	88	1	149
Trego	34	36		70
Unknown	1,185	3,379	7	4,571
Wabaunsee	8	40		48
Wallace	10	7		17
Washington	27	46		73
Wichita	7	10		17
Wilson	101	167		268
Woodson	16	19		35
Wyandotte	1,836	1,722		3,558

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-16
Reported Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Acts of Nature (Lightening, Wind)	6	1		7
Air Pressure	11	5		16
Aircraft	20	1		21
Animal Products	190	60		250
Animals, Insects, etc, Uns	623	129		752
Blood	214	9		223
Boat Or Ship	3			3
Bodily Motion	2,528	532		3,060
Boilers, Pressure Vessels	8	1		9
Bottles, Jugs, Flasks, etc	38	8		46
Boxes, Barrels, Containers, Packages	1,436	354		1,790
Buildings & Structures (Walls, Fences)	996	218		1,214
Ceramic Items (Brick, China, Tile etc)	27	10		37
Chemicals	403	66		469
Clothing, Apparel, Shoes	118	27		145
Coal And Petroleum Products	1			1
Cold (Atmospheric, Environmental)	6	1		7
Conveyers	59	17		76
Drugs And Medicines	33	6		39
Earthmoving & Hiway Constr. Machines	66	19		85
Electric Apparatus (Household Appliance)	279	44	1	324
Flame, Fire, Smoke	86	15	3	104
Floor	795	174		969
Food Products (Cooking Oil)	181	36		217
Forklifts, Stackers (Powered Vehicles)	170	39	1	210
Fumes - (Gas, Paint)	108	11	1	120
Furniture, Fixtures, Furnishings etc	1,430	257		1,687
Glass Items (Fiberglass, See Also 650)	220	30		250
Ground Outdoors	290	98		388
Hand Tools, Not Powered	792	104		896
Hand Tools, Powered	408	90		498
Handtrucks,Dollies (Non Powered Vehicle)	442	112		554
Heat, Environmental	52	23		75
Heating Equipment (Furnaces, Stoves etc)	100	13		113
Highway Vehicles	192	56		248
Hoisting Apparatus	55	11		66
Ice, Snow	890	183		1,073
Infectious, Parasitic Agents (Bacteria)	145	8		153
Knife or Razor	786	98		884
Ladders	306	104	2	412
Liquids (Water, Liquids Nec)	492	63		555
Machines, Uns	683	147		830

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-16 continued
Reported Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

Source	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Metal Chips, Splinters, Particles	213	30		243
Metal Fasteners (Bolts, Nails, Screws)	199	31		230
Metal Items, Uns	692	125	1	818
Metal Parts (Except Auto, Unassembled)	60	8		68
Mineral Items (Clay, Sand, Gravel Stone)	261	69		330
Miscellaneous (Earplugs, Sheetrock etc)	1,544	280	2	1,826
Multiple Sources Of Injury	18	3		21
Needles	584	40		624
No Explanation	1,298	25,603	12	26,913
Noise	33	6		39
Nonclassifiable	8	1		9
Office Machines	218	17		235
Pallets, Skids	201	48		249
Paper and Pulp Items	102	20		122
Particles - Unidentified	35	6		41
Person, Injured (Heart Failer, Mental)	188	66	7	261
Person, Other Than Injured	2,622	446	7	3,075
Pipe And Fittings	210	44	1	255
Pit	43	24		67
Plant or Industrial Vehicles	7	1		8
Plants, Trees, Vegetation	282	76	1	359
Plastic Items	76	13		89
Pots, Pans, Dishes, Trays	241	24		265
Printing Machines	11	1		12
Pumps & Prime Movers (Engines, Turbines)	84	14		98
Radiating Substances (Isotopes,Sun,Xray)	1			1
Rail Vehicles (Train)	14	2		16
Ramps	50	13		63
Recreation And Athletic Equipment	148	32		180
Roofs	33	11	2	46
Rubber Products	126	31		157
Runways, Platforms	41	11		52
Saws (Not Hand Tools)	26	11		37
Scrap, Debris, Waste Materials (Slag)	221	33		254
Shears, Slitters, Slicers	106	21		127
Sidewalks, Paths, Walkways (Outdoors)	198	41		239
Stairs, Steps Include Escalators	488	112		600
Steam	31			31
Street, Road	451	98		549
Textile Items	5	1		6
Vehicles, Uns	411	118	5	534
Wood Items	125	27		152
Wood Items, Nec	8	3		11

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-17
Reported Cause of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

Cause	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/Ill
Abnormal Air Pressure - Burn or Scald-Heat or Cold Exposure	3	2		5
Absorption, Ingestion, or Inhalation, NOC	641	293		934
Acid Chemicals	75	146		221
Acts of Nature (Lightening, Wind)	8			8
Animal or Insect	671	475		1,146
Bodily Reaction (Climbing, Running, Sitting, Etc)	242	64		306
Broken Glass	140	129		269
Burn or Scald--Heat or Cold Exposure				
Miscellaneous	12	252		264
Callous, Blister etc. Caused by Repetitive Motion	9	42		51
Caught by Collapsing Materials (Slides of Earth) - Either Man Made or Natural	1	7		8
Caught In or Between Miscellaneous	246	557	1	804
Collision With A Fixed Object	28	41	3	72
Collision With Another Vehicle	304	328	6	638
Contact With Electric Current	43	42		85
Contact With Hot Object	156	139		295
Crash of Airplane		1		1
Crash of Rail Vehicle		12		12
Crash of Water Vehicle		1		1
Cumulative Injury (Not Otherwise Classified)	120	291	1	412
Cut, Puncture, Scrape Injured By Miscellaneous	194	1,244		1,438
Cut, Puncture, Scrape, Injured by Object Being Lifted or Handled	533	643		1,176
Dust, Gases, Fumes or Vapors	73	126	1	200
Explosion or Flare Back	31	11	2	44
Exposure to Cold Objects or Substances	9	14		23
Fall or Slip Injury Miscellaneous	901	1,841	2	2,744
Fall, Slip or Trip Injury on Stairs	463	414	1	878
Fall, Slip or Trip Into Openings - Shafts, Excavations, Floor Opening	43	66		109
Fall, Slip, or Trip Injury on ice or snow	1,215	1,481		2,696
Falling or Flying Object	1,416	1,175	1	2,592
Fire or Flame	42	46	3	91
Foreign Body In Eye	482	612		1,094
From Different Level	467	654	4	1,125
From Liquid or Grease Spills	822	655		1,477
Hand Tool or Machine In Use	93	193		286

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-17 continued
Reported Cause of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

Cause	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatality	Total Inj/III
Hand Tool, Utensil; Not Powered	1,553	884		2,437
Holding or Carrying	425	380		805
Jumping	59	88		147
Ladder or Scaffolding	157	301		458
Lifting	2,511	2,959		5,470
Machine or Machinery - Caught in, Under or Between	187	289	1	477
Misc Other Than Physical Cause of Injury	33	185		218
Motor Vehicle	49	111		160
Motor Vehicle Miscellaneous	110	202	2	314
Moving Parts of Machine	36	78		114
Multiple Causes of Injury	9	2		11
No Explanation	22	6		28
Nonclassifiable - Unknown	1	1		2
Object Being Lifted or Handled	1,699	860		2,559
Object Handled	571	418		989
Object Handled By Others	174	118		292
On Same Level	505	994		1,499
Other Injury (Not Otherwise Classified)	588	1,692	8	2,288
Powered Hand Tool, Appliance	403	398		801
Pushing or Pulling	1,064	1,111		2,175
Radiation		4		4
Reaching	431	329		760
Repetitive Motion	885	901		1,786
Robbery or Criminal Assault	38	57	3	98
Rubbed or Abraded, NOC	18	23		41
Sanding, Scraping, Cleaning Operations	220	48		268
Slipped, Did Not Fall	142	222		364
Stationary Object	271	410		681
Steam or Hot Fluids	196	155		351
Stepping On Sharp Object	72	55		127
Strain or Injury by Continual Noise	9	10		19
Strain or Injury By Miscellaneous	973	1,911	3	2,887
Strain or Injury by Twisting	607	674		1,281
Strain or Injury by Welding or Throwing	53	24		77
Striking Against or Stepping On Miscellaneous	1,720	688		2,408
Struck By or Injured By Miscellaneous	247	989		1,236
Struck or Injured by Fellow Worker, Patient	1,478	757		2,235
Temperature Extremes	57	62		119
Using Tool or Machine	219	244		463
Vehicle Upset	61	76	4	141
Welding Operations	65	28		93

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-18
Reported Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

Nature	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
All Other Cumulative Injuries, NOC	56	191	1	248
All Other Occupational Disease	35	31		66
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC	5,560	3,827	16	9,403
Amputation	24	48		72
Angina Pectoris (Cond. Assoc. with Heart Disease)	4	8		12
Asbestosis	1	1		2
Asphyxiation	1	7		8
Black Lung		1		1
Burn	670	586	2	1,258
Byssinosis	1			1
Cancer		1		1
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	193	188		381
Concussion	86	134		220
Contagious Disease	159	32		191
Contusion	3,121	4,300		7,421
Crushing	316	341	3	660
Dermatitis	274	172		446
Dislocation	110	131		241
Dust Disease Noc (All Other Pneumoconiosis)	4	9		13
Electric Shock	36	30		66
Foreign Body	989	797		1,786
Fracture	783	1,272	2	2,057
Freezing	8	23		31
Hearing Loss (Traumatic Only)	23	5		28
Heat Prostration	56	60		116
Hernia	116	163		279
Infection	84	108		192
Inflammation	605	1,057		1,662
Laceration	4,013	3,882		7,895
Loss of Hearing	19	26		45
Mental Disorder	4	7		11
Mental Stress	22	28		50
Multiple Injuries Including Both Physical and Psychological	3	30	2	35
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	956	733	10	1,699
Myocardial Infarction (Heart Attack)	3	27	5	35
No Explanation		4		4
No Physical Injury - i.e. glasses, contact lenses, artificial appliance	230	423		653

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-18 continued
Reported Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

Nature	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Poisoning - General (Not OD or Cumulative Injury)	15	19		34
Poisoning-Chemical	9	31		40
Poisoning-Metal	2	1		3
Puncture	1,605	1,146	1	2,752
Radiation	2	1		3
Respiratory Disorders (Gases,Fumes,Chemicals,etc)	140	72	3	215
Rupture	25	37		62
Severance	54	30		84
Sprain	1,413	2,104		3,517
Strain	5,465	8,510		13,975
Syncope - Swooning, Fainting, Passing Out; No Other Injury	94	78		172
Vascular Loss	5	9	1	15
Vision Loss	7	20		27

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-19
Body Member Reported in Occupational Injuries &
Illnesses by Severity FY 2010

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Abdomen Including Groin - Excluding injury to Internal Organs	421	477	1	899
Ankle	913	1,235		2,148
Artificial Appliance - Braces, ETC.	25	102		127
Body Systems and Multiple Body Systems	421	258	22	701
Brain	25	52		77
Buttocks - Soft Tissue	80	106		186
Chest (Inc:Ribs, Sternum)	343	443	1	787
Disc	32	53		85
Ear(s)	96	106		202
Elbow	543	693		1,236
Eye(s)	1,176	1,245		2,421
Facial Bones	61	137		198
Finger(s)	3,105	2,964		6,069
Foot	650	921		1,571
Great Toe	102	78		180
Hand	1,688	1,751		3,439
Heart	12	32	5	49
Hip	192	274		466
Internal Organs	22	47		69
Knee	1,882	2,535		4,417
Larynx	3	1		4
Low Back Area (Lumbar, Lumbosacral)	2,127	3,249		5,376
Lower Arm	800	1,111		1,911
Lower Leg	419	670		1,089
Lumbar and/or Sacral Vertebrae (Vertebrae NOC Trunk) - Bone Portion of the Spinal Column	32	73		105
Lungs	73	107	1	181
Mouth	159	127		286
Multiple Body Parts (Including Body Systems and Body Parts)	2,096	2,191	7	4,294
Multiple Head Injury	379	555	4	938
Multiple Lower Extremities	736	360	1	1,097
Multiple Neck Injuries	123	183	2	308
Multiple Trunk	682	304		986
Multiple Upper Extremities	1,586	620		2,206
No Explanation		10		10
No Physical Injury - Mental Disorder	199	194		393
Nose	87	120		207
Other Facial Soft Tissue	614	431		1,045
Pelvis	12	60		72

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-19 continued
Body Member Reported in Occupational Injuries &
Illnesses by Severity FY 2010

Body Member	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Sacrum And Coccyx	37	59		96
Shoulder(s)	1,418	1,925		3,343
Skull	380	544		924
Soft Tissue	114	124		238
Spinal Cord	6	204		210
Teeth	80	80		160
Thigh	189	263		452
Thumb	969	854		1,823
Toe(s)	125	210		335
Trachea		2		2
Unclassified - Insufficient Information to Identify Part Affected	463	340	2	805
Upper Arm - Humerus and Corresponding Muscle	243	343		586
Upper Back Area (Thoracic Area)	236	500		736
Vertebrae	7	23		30
Wrist	1,010	1,195		2,205
Wrist(s) - and Hand(s)	208	200		408

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Accident and Health Insurance	1			1
Accounting, Auditing, and Bookkeeping Services	2	5		7
Adjustment and Collection Services	14	5		19
Administration of Educational Programs	188			188
Administration of Housing Programs	8	1		9
Administration of Public Health Programs	243	84	1	328
Administration of Social, Human Resource and Income Maintenance Programs	16	3		19
Advertising Agencies	2	2		4
Advertising, NEC	1	2		3
Air and Water Resource and Solid Waste Management	1			1
Air Courier Services	24	3		27
Air Transportation, Nonscheduled	8	3		11
Air Transportation, Scheduled	4	8		12
Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeratio	4			4
Aircraft	13	150		163
Aircraft Engines and Engine Parts	18	7		25
Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment, NEC	37	10		47
Airports, Flying Fields, and Airport Terminal Services	2	1		3
Aluminum Extruded Products	2			2
Aluminum Foundries	1	2		3
Amusement and Recreation Services, NEC	8	24		32
Animal and Marine Fats and Oils	2	2		4
Animal Specialty Services, Except Veterinary	6	1		7
Apparel and Accessories, NEC	1			1
Architectural and Ornamental Metal Work	2	1		3
Architectural Services	6	2		8
Armature Rewinding Shops		4		4
Arrangement of Transportation of Freight and Cargo	28	5		33
Asbestos Products	1			1
Asphalt Felts and Coatings	6	3		9
Asphalt Paving Mixtures and Blocks		1		1
Auto and Home Supply Stores	53	76		129
Automatic Merchandising Machine Operator	8	1		9
Automatic Vending Machines		1		1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Automobiles and Other Motor Vehicles	1	21		22
Automotive Dealers, NEC		2		2
Automotive Glass Replacement Shops	3	14		17
Automotive Repair Shops, NEC	1	19		20
Automotive Services, Except Repair and Carwashes	3	3		6
Automotive Transmission Repair Shops		2		2
Beauty Shops	18	7		25
Beef Cattle Feedlots	95	56		151
Beef Cattle, Except Feedlots		1		1
Beer and Ale	5	8		13
Blankbooks, Loose-leaf Binders and Devices	9	7		16
Boat Dealers	1			1
Book Stores	21	6		27
Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers		2		2
Books: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing	6			6
Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks and Carbonated Waters	9	86		95
Bowling Centers	4	7		11
Bread and Other Bakery Products, Except Cookies and Crackers	90	34		124
Brick and Structural Clay Tile	3			3
Brick, Stone and Related Construction Materials	1	1		2
Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction	9	16		25
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade Fiber and Silk	1			1
Broiler, Fryers, and Roaster Chickens	2	2		4
Brooms and Brushes	4	1		5
Building Cleaning and Maintenance Services, NEC	43	33		76
Business and Secretarial Schools	1			1
Business Associations	4	3		7
Business Consulting Services, NEC	3	2		5
Business Services, NEC	323	325		648
Cable and Other Pay Television Services	13	9		22
Candy and Other Confectionery Products	79	4		83
Carbon Black	2			2
Carpentry Work	14	39		53
Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning	1			1
Carwashes	9	3		12

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Cash Grains, NEC	1	1		2
Catalog and Mail-Order Houses	7	4		11
Cement, Hydraulic	1	27		28
Cemetery Subdividers and Developers	4	3		7
Chemicals and Allied Products, NEC	16			16
Chemicals and Chemical Preparations, NEC	10	9		19
Child Day Care Services	28	25		53
Children's and Infants' Wear Stores	2			2
Cigarettes	3			3
Civic, Social, and Fraternal Associations	54	17		71
Clay Refractories	7			7
Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services, NEC		7		7
Coin-Operated Laundries and Drycleaning		2		2
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	16	21		37
Combination Utilities, NEC	29	19		48
Commercial Art and Graphic Design		2		2
Commercial Banks, NEC	6	1		7
Commercial Economic, Sociological, and Educational Research	2	1		3
Commercial Equipment, NEC	28	1		29
Commercial Physical and Biological Research	5	4		9
Commercial Printing, Gravure	1			1
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	28	12		40
Commercial Printing, NEC	5	13		18
Communications Equipment, NEC	4			4
Communications Services, NEC		2		2
Computer and Computer Software Stores		2		2
Computer Maintenance and Repair	2			2
Computer Processing and Data Preparation and Processing Services	8	2		10
Computer Programming Services	2	5		7
Computer Related Services, NEC	4			4
Computer Storage Devices		2		2
Computers and Computer Peripheral Equipment and Software	2	12		14
Concrete Products, Except Block and Brick	4	5		9
Concrete Work	44	57		101
Confectionery		2		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Construction and Mining (Except Petroleum)				
Machinery and Equipment	9	7		16
Construction Machinery and Equipment	13			13
Construction Materials, NEC	6	3		9
Construction Sand and Gravel	1	2		3
Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, NEC	3			3
Conveyors and Conveying Equipment	12	4		16
Corn	2	1		3
Correctional Institutions		1		1
Corrugated and Solid Fiber Boxes	9	7		16
Courier Services Except by Air	56	24		80
Creamery Butter	1			1
Credit Reporting Services	17	2		19
Credit Unions, Federally Chartered	2	3		5
Credit Unions, Not Federally Chartered	1	1		2
Crop Harvesting, Primarily by Machine	1	1		2
Crop Planting, Cultivating, and Protecting	5	6		11
Crop Preparation Services For Market, except Cotton Ginning	5	2		7
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	30	11	1	42
Crude Petroleum Pipelines	3	4		7
Crushed and Broken Limestone	2			2
Crushed and Broken Stone, NEC		1		1
Current-Carrying Wiring Devices	4	1		5
Cut Stone and Stone Products	1	7		8
Cutting Tools, Machine Tool Accessories, and Machinists' Precision Measuring Devices	107			107
Dairy Farms		2		2
Dairy Products, Except Dried or Canned	5	1		6
Dental Equipment and Supplies	8			8
Dental Laboratories		3		3
Department Stores	198	129		327
Detective, Guard, and Armored Car Services	2	9		11
Dimension Stone	2	1		3
Direct Mail Advertising Services	11	26		37
Direct Selling Establishments	1			1
Disinfecting and Pest Control Services	12	21		33
Distilled and Blended Liquors		1		1
Dog and Cat Food	28	38		66
Drapery, Curtain, and Upholstery Stores	1	1		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Drilling Oil and Gas Wells	30	10	1	41
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	5	4		9
Drive-In Motion Picture Theaters	1			1
Drug Stores and Proprietary Stores	10	55		65
Drugs, Drug Proprietaries, and Druggists'				
Sundries	7	8		15
Durable Goods, NEC	13	6		19
Eating and Drinking Places	981	428		1,409
Electric and Gas Welding and Soldering				
Equipment	1			1
Electric and Other Services Combined		52		52
Electric Services	21	119		140
Electrical and Electronic Repair Shops, NEC	2	3		5
Electrical Apparatus and Equipment Wiring				
Supplies, and Construction Materials	6	7		13
Electrical Appliances, Television and Radio				
Sets	1			1
Electrical Equipment for Internal Combustion				
Engines	3	1		4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus, NEC	5	5		10
Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and				
Supplies, NEC		2		2
Electrical Work	78	101	1	180
Electronic Components, NEC		2		2
Electronic Computers	1			1
Electronic Parts and Equipment, NEC	1	21		22
Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing,				
and Coloring		2		2
Elementary and Secondary Schools	42	181		223
Elevators and Moving Stairways	1	1		2
Employment Agencies	47	48	1	96
Engineering Services	19	10		29
Envelopes		1		1
Equipment Rental and Leasing, NEC	37	36		73
Excavation Work	13	22		35
Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	1,694	898	4	2,596
Fabricated Metal Products, NEC	8			8
Fabricated Plate Work (Boiler Shops)	4	46		50
Fabricated Rubber Products, NEC	2			2
Fabricated Structural Metal	10	5		15
Fabricated Textile Products, NEC	1			1
Facilities Support Management Services	6	7		13

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Family Clothing Stores	56	4		60
Farm and Garden Machinery and Equipment	29	39		68
Farm Labor Contractors and Crew Leaders		4		4
Farm Machinery and Equipment	89	20		109
Farm Supplies	25	12		37
Farm-Product Raw Materials, NEC	1	1		2
Federal Reserve Banks	4			4
Fertilizers, Mixing Only	10	2		12
Field Crops, Except Cash Grains, NEC		1		1
Finishers of Textiles, NEC		1		1
Fire Protection	9	21		30
Fire, Marine, and Casualty Insurance	6	6		12
Flat Glass	13	2		15
Floor Covering Stores	5	14		19
Floor Laying and Other Floor Work, NEC	9	7		16
Florists	3	4		7
Flour and Other Grain Mill Products	20	3		23
Flowers, Nursery Stock, and Florists' Supplies	3	2		5
Fluid Milk	1	1		2
Fluid Power Pumps and Motors	4			4
Food Preparations, NEC	4	8		12
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables		1		1
Frozen Specialties, NEC	16	3		19
Functions Related to Deposit Banking, NEC	3			3
Funeral Services and Crematories	4	5		9
Furniture	3	1		4
Furniture and Fixtures, NEC	1	2		3
Furniture Stores	25	18		43
Games, Toys, and Children's Vehicles, Except Dolls and Bicycles	1	10		11
Gaskets, Packing, and Sealing Devices	6			6
Gasoline Service Stations	53	41		94
General Automotive Repair Shops	18	20	1	39
General Contractors-Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	23	19		42
General Contractors-Nonresidential Buildings, Other than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	91	73		164
General Contractors-Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family	22	11		33
General Contractors-Single-Family Houses	105	176		281
General Farms, Primarily Crop	3	12		15

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
General Farms, Primarily Livestock and Animal Specialties	33	18		51
General Government, NEC		4	1	5
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,369	410		1,779
General Warehousing and Storage	6	6		12
Gift, Novelty, and Souvenir Shops	3	2		5
Girls', Children's, and Infants' Dresses, Blouses, and Shirts			1	1
Glass and Glazing Work	21	18		39
Glass Products, Made of Purchased Glass	1			1
Grain and Field Beans	31	59	1	91
Gray and Ductile Iron Foundries	4	1		5
Groceries and Related Products, NEC	32	68		100
Groceries, General Line	44	12		56
Grocery Stores	264	703		967
Gypsum Products	1			1
Hand and Edge Tools, Except Machine Tools and Handsaws	1			1
Hardware	18	1		19
Hardware Stores	49	20		69
Hardware, NEC		3		3
Health and Allied Services, NEC	20	23		43
Heating Equipment, Except Electric and Warm Air Furnaces	6			6
Heavy Construction Equipment Rental and Leasing	3	4		7
Heavy Construction, NEC	22	22		44
Help Supply Services	174	316	2	492
Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	64	61	2	127
Hobby, Toy, and Game Shops	11	7		18
Hogs	6	11		17
Home Furnishings	1	4		5
Home Health Care Services	23	36		59
Horses and Other Equines		3		3
Hospital and Medical Service Plans	31	33		64
Hotels and Motels	106	61		167
Household Appliance Stores		9		9
Household Appliances, NEC	1			1
Household Refrigerators and Home and Farm Freezers	18	2		20
Hunting and Trapping, and Game Propagation		4		4

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts	1	9		10
In Vitro and In Vivo Diagnostic Substances	36	2		38
Individual and Family Social Services	48	162		210
Industrial and Commercial Fans and Blowers and Air Purification Equipment		2		2
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment, NEC	31	30		61
Industrial and Personal Service Paper	5	1		6
Industrial Gases	3			3
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals, NEC	2			2
Industrial Instruments for Measurement, Display, and Control of Process Variables; and Rel	3			3
Industrial Launderers	15	4		19
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	17	18		35
Industrial Patterns	2	1		3
Industrial Process Furnaces and Ovens	9	3		12
Industrial Sand		2		2
Industrial Supplies	5	7		12
Industrial Trucks, Tractors, Trailers, and Stackers	2			2
Industrial Valves	13			13
Installation or Erection of Building Equipment, NEC	5	7		12
Instruments for Measuring and Testing of Electricity and Electrical Signals	4	1		5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	9	7		16
Insurance Carriers, NEC	1	1		2
Intercity and Rural Bus Transportation	7	5		12
Intermediate Care Facilities	103	27		130
Internal Combustion Engines, NEC	3			3
Iron and Steel Forgings	2	3		5
Irrigation Systems		1		1
Jewelry Stores	5	3		8
Jewelry, Watches, Precious Stones, and Precious Metals	6	1		7
Job Training and Vocational Rehabilitation Services	11	41		52
Junior Colleges and Technical Institutes	111	132		243
Kidney Dialysis Centers	33	3		36
Laminated Plastics Plate, Sheet, and Profile Shapes		1		1
Land Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Land, Mineral, Wildlife, and Forest Conservation		1		1
Landscape Counseling and Planning	19	40		59
Lawn and Garden Services	11	31	1	42
Lawn and Garden Tractors and Home Lawn and Garden Equipment	3	24		27
Legal Services	15	5		20
Legislative Bodies	2			2
Libraries	4	5		9
Life Insurance	28	3		31
Lime		1		1
Linen Supply	2			2
Linoleum, Asphalted-Felt-Base, and Other Hard Surface Floor Coverings, NEC		1		1
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Bottled Gas) Dealers	1	1		2
Liquor Stores	5	3		8
Livestock	4	16		20
Livestock Services, Except Veterinary	3	1		4
Loan Brokers	1			1
Local Passenger Transportation, NEC	3	17		20
Local Trucking with Storage	5	6		11
Local Trucking Without Storage	56	54		110
Lubricating Oils and Greases	4	1		5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	96	137		233
Lumber, Plywood, Millwork, and Wood Panels		19		19
Machine Tools, Metal Cutting Type		1		1
Machine Tools, Metal Forming Type	4	3		7
Management Consulting Services	11	15		26
Management Investment Offices, Open-End	2			2
Management Services	12	10		22
Manifold Business Forms	1			1
Manufactured Ice	2	3		5
Manufacturing Industries, NEC	34	14		48
Marine Cargo Handling	2	1		3
Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stone Work	13	29		42
Mattresses, Foundations, and Convertible Beds	10	1		11
Measuring and Controlling Devices, NEC	7	1		8

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Meat and Fish (Seafood) Markets, Including Freezer Provisioners	6	1		7
Meat Packing Plants	674	225		899
Meats and Meat Products	13	71		84
Medical Equipment Rental and Leasing	9	1		10
Medical Laboratories	5			5
Medical, Dental, and Hospital Equipment and Supplies	14	5		19
Membership Organizations, NEC	12	4		16
Membership Sports and Recreation Clubs	25	28		53
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Accessory Stores	3	1		4
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings		2		2
Men's and Boys' Shirts, Except Work Shirts		2		2
Men's and Boys' Work Clothing	1			1
Metal Doors, Sash, Frames, Molding, and Trim Manufacturing	19	13		32
Metal Heat Treating	8	3		11
Metal Household Furniture	1			1
Metal Shipping Barrels, Drums, Kegs, and Pails	1			1
Metal Stamping, NEC	15	2		17
Metals Service Centers and Offices	30	3		33
Millwork	20	11		31
Mineral Wool	12	1		13
Minerals and Earths, Ground or Otherwise Treated	1	1		2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessory Stores	66	1		67
Miscellaneous Food Stores	3	47		50
Miscellaneous General Merchandise Stores	6	21		27
Miscellaneous Homefurnishings Stores	2	9		11
Miscellaneous Personal Services, NEC	2	2		4
Miscellaneous Publishing	42	3		45
Miscellaneous Retail Stores, NEC	51	108		159
Miscellaneous Structural Metal Work	7	7		14
Motion Picture Theaters, Except Drive-In	15			15
Motor Vehicle Dealers (New and Used)	63	164	1	228
Motor Vehicle Dealers (Used Only)	25	18		43
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	23	11		34
Motor Vehicle Supplies and New Parts	36	12		48
Motor Vehicles and Passenger Car Bodies	2	1		3
Motorcycle Dealers		2		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Motors and Generators	25	2		27
Museums and Art Galleries	6	1		7
Musical Instrument Stores	3			3
Musical Instruments		2		2
National Commercial Banks	31	11		42
Natural Gas Distribution	117	4		121
Natural Gas Transmission	1	1		2
Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution	8			8
Newspapers: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing	23	10		33
Nondurable Goods, NEC	5	5		10
Nonferrous Die-Castings, Except Aluminum	2			2
Nonmetallic Mineral Products, NEC	1	1		2
Nonmetallic Minerals Services Except Fuels	1			1
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities, NEC	126	70		196
Office and Store Fixtures, Partitions, Shelving, and Lockers, Except Wood		1		1
Office Equipment	14	6		20
Office Furniture, Except Wood	5	1		6
Offices and Clinics of Chiropractors	2			2
Offices and Clinics of Dentists	23	10		33
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	283	107	1	391
Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Osteopathy	3			3
Offices and Clinics of Health Practitioners, NEC	17	9		26
Offices and Clinics of Optometrists		7		7
Offices of Holding Companies, NEC	15	1		16
Oil and Gas Field Exploration Services	16	2		18
Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment	4	2		6
Oil and Gas Field Services, NEC	43	24		67
Oil Royalty Traders	1	1		2
Operative Builders	5	7		12
Operators of Apartment Buildings	46	24		70
Operators of Dwellings Other Than Apartment Buildings	1			1
Operators of Nonresidential Buildings	11	5		16
Operators of Residential Mobile Home Sites	1	3		4
Ophthalmic Goods	12	4		16
Optical Goods Stores	2			2
Optical Instruments and Lenses	2			2
Organization Hotels and Lodging Houses, on Membership Basis		1		1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Ornamental Floriculture and Nursery Products	3	3		6
Ornamental Shrub and Tree Services	9	10		19
Orthopedic, Prosthetic, and Surgical Appliances and Supplies	18	5		23
Overhead Traveling Cranes, Hoists, and Monorail Systems	1			1
Packaged Frozen Foods	1	2		3
Packaging Machinery	4			4
Paint, Glass, and Wallpaper Stores	14	2		16
Paint, Varnishes, and Supplies	1			1
Painting and Paper Hanging	8	26	1	35
Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products	1			1
Paper Industries Machinery	2			2
Paper Mills	6	1		7
Passenger Car Leasing	2			2
Passenger Car Rental	1			1
Patent Owners and Lessors	1			1
Periodicals: Publishing, or Publishing and Printing	5	8		13
Personal Credit Institutions	6	7		13
Petroleum and Petroleum Products Wholesalers, Except Bulk Stations and Terminals	4	8		12
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2	5		7
Pharmaceutical Preparations	4	5		9
Phosphatic Fertilizers		4		4
Photocopying and Duplicating Services	2	1		3
Photofinishing Laboratories		1		1
Photographic Equipment and Supplies		4		4
Photographic Studios, Portrait	7			7
Physical Fitness Facilities	5	1		6
Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical, and Insulation Work	28	33		61
Plastics Pipe	3			3
Plastics Plumbing Fixtures	18	1		19
Plastics Products, NEC	67	17		84
Pleating, Decorative and Novelty Stitching, and Tucking for the Trade		2		2
Plumbing and Heating Equipment and Supplies (Hydronics)	16	5		21
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning	151	188	1	340

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Police Protection		56		56
Potato Chips, Corn Chips, and Similar Snacks		38		38
Poultry Slaughtering and Processing	6	3		9
Power Laundries, Family and Commercial	2	3		5
Prefabricated Wood Buildings and Components	2			2
Prepackaged Software	1			1
Prepared Feed and Feed Ingredients for Animals and Fowls, Except Dogs and Cats	7	4		11
Pressed and Blown Glass and Glassware, NEC	2			2
Primary Batteries, Dry and Wet	45	6		51
Printed Circuit Boards		1		1
Printing and Writing Paper		2		2
Printing Ink		1		1
Printing Trades Machinery and Equipment	8	3		11
Private Households	10	8		18
Products of Petroleum and Coal, NEC		1		1
Professional Equipment and Supplies, NEC	7			7
Professional Membership Organizations	4			4
Psychiatric Hospitals		1		1
Public Golf Courses		3		3
Pumps and Pumping Equipment	1			1
Racing, Including Track Operations	4			4
Radio and Television Repair Shops	2	1		3
Radio Broadcasting Stations	4	5		9
Radio, Television, and Consumer Electronics Stores	9	8		17
Radio, Television, and Publishers' Advertising Representatives		6		6
Radiotelephone Communications	9	8		17
Railroad Equipment	1			1
Railroad Switching and Terminal Establishments		1		1
Ready-Mixed Concrete	21	12		33
Real Estate Agents and Managers	132	42		174
Real Estate Investment Trusts	2	3		5
Record and Prerecorded Tape Stores	3			3
Recreational Vehicle Dealers	3			3
Refined Petroleum Pipelines	1	1		2
Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage	4	6		10
Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Services and Repair Shops	7	13		20

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Refrigeration Equipment and Supplies	1	2		3
Refuse Systems	6	109		115
Regulation and Administration of Transportation Programs	2	1		3
Regulation of Agricultural Marketing and Commodities	3	2		5
Religious Organizations	62	67		129
Repair Shops and Related Services, NEC	37	25		62
Residential Care	213	60		273
Retail Bakeries	9	1		10
Retail Nurseries, Lawn and Garden Supply Stores	5	8		13
Rolling Mill Machinery and Equipment	36	1		37
Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Copper	14	1		15
Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work	59	80		139
Rubber and Plastics Hose and Belting	11	5		16
Sanitary Services, NEC	1	1		2
Sausages and Other Prepared Meats	39	63		102
Savings Institutions, Federally Chartered	16	2		18
Savings institutions, Not Federally Chartered	1			1
Sawmills and Planing Mills, General		1		1
Scales and Balances, Except Laboratory	1			1
Schiffli Machine Embroideries	1			1
School Buses	1	13		14
Schools and Educational Services, NEC	5	4		9
Scrap and Waste Materials	29	11		40
Screw Machine Products	1			1
Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical Systems and Instrumen	3	11		14
Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals	1	1		2
Secretarial and Court Reporting Services	5	4		9
Security and Commodity Exchanges	2	19		21
Security Brokers, Dealers, and Flotation Companies	33	3		36
Security Systems Services	2	8		10
Service Establishment Equipment and Supplies	3	1		4
Service Industry Machinery, NEC	1			1
Services, NEC	35	45		80
Setup Paperboard Boxes		5		5
Sewing, Needlework, and Piece Goods Stores	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Sheet Metal Work	40	4		44
Shoe Stores	3	1		4
Short-Term Business Credit Institutions, Except Agricultural	4			4
Signs and Advertising Specialties	1	6		7
Skilled Nursing Care Facilities	657	185		842
Soaps and Other Detergents, Except Specialty Cleaners	16			16
Social Services, NEC	17	38		55
Soil Preparation Services	1			1
Special Industry Machinery, NEC	9	1		10
Special Dies and Tools, Die Sets, Jigs and Fixtures, and Industrial Molds	1	2		3
Special Trade Contractors, NEC	27	37		64
Special Warehousing and Storage, NEC	6	40		46
Specialty Cleaning, Polishing, and Sanitary Preparations	2			2
Specialty Hospitals, Except Psychiatric	4	7		11
Specialty Outpatient Facilities, NEC	25	6		31
Speed Changers, Industrial High-Speed Drives, and Gears	1			1
Sporting and Athletic Goods, NEC	1	1		2
Sporting and Recreational Camps		2		2
Sporting and Recreational Goods and Supplies	7			7
Sporting Goods Stores and Bicycle Shops	10	3		13
State Commercial Banks	58	5		63
Stationery and Office Supplies	6	2		8
Stationery Stores	2	10		12
Steel Springs, Except Wire	1			1
Steel Wiredrawing and Steel Nails and Spikes	18	1		19
Steel Works, Blast Furnaces (Including Coke Ovens), and Rolling Mills	8			8
Storage Batteries	25			25
Structural Clay Products, NEC	6			6
Structural Steel Erection	8	5		13
Surgical and Medical Instruments and Apparatus	1			1
Surveying Services	2	1		3
Switchgear and Switchboard Apparatus	2			2
Tax Return Preparation Services	2			2
Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Telephone Communications, Except Radiotelephone	61	29		90
Television Broadcasting Stations	2	2		4
Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work		2		2
Theatrical Producers (Except Motion Picture) and Miscellaneous Theatrical Services	5	10		15
Tire Retreading and Repair Shops		1		1
Tires and Tubes	1	2		3
Title Insurance	1			1
Top, Body, and Upholstery Repair Shops and Paint Shops	10	8		18
Tour Operators	1			1
Transportation Equipment and Supplies, Except Motor Vehicles	3			3
Transportation Equipment, NEC	3	2		5
Transportation Services, NEC	1	1		2
Travel Agencies	1			1
Tree Nuts	2			2
Truck Rental and Leasing, Without Drivers	4	4		8
Truck Trailers	8	1		9
Trucking, Except Local	152	137	1	290
Trusts, Except Educational, Religious, and Charitable	2			2
Turkey and Turkey Eggs	2			2
United States Postal Service		3		3
Unsupported Plastics Film and Sheet	3	1		4
Unsupported Plastics Profile Shapes		8		8
Used Merchandise Stores		2		2
Utility Trailer and Recreational Vehicle Rental	2			2
Valves and Pipe Fittings, NEC		1		1
Variety Stores	164	658	1	823
Vegetable Oil Mills, Except Corn, Cottonseed, and Soybeans		1		1
Veterinary Services for Animal Specialties	43	16		59
Veterinary Services For Livestock	14	7		21
Video Tape Rental	2	2		4
Vocational Schools, NEC	2			2
Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Equipment and Supplies	3	6		9
Water Supply	10	14		24
Water Well Drilling	3	12		15

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-20 continued
SIC Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by
Severity FY 2010

SIC	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Water, Sewer, Pipeline, and Communications and Power Line Construction	37	35		72
Welding Repair	7	8		15
Wheat	1	1		2
Wine and Distilled Alcoholic Beverages	13	1		14
Wire Springs	7			7
Women's Accessory and Specialty Stores		2		2
Women's Clothing Stores	22	3		25
Women's, Children's, and Infants' Clothing and Accessories	1			1
Women's, Misses' and Juniors' Suits, Skirts, and Coats	3			3
Wood Household Furniture, Upholstered	2	2		4
Wood Kitchen Cabinets	41	5		46
Wood Office and Store Fixtures, Partitions, Shelving, and Lockers		1		1
Wood Office Furniture	1			1
Wood Pallets and Skids	5	3		8
Wood Products, NEC		1		1
Wrecking and Demolition Work		2		2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

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Table 2-21
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Abrasive Product Manufacturing	1			1
Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services	2	1		3
Adhesive Manufacturing		2		2
Administration of General Economic Programs	1			1
Administration of Housing Programs	4	4		8
Administration of Public Health Programs	3	1		4
Administrative Management and General Management Consulting Services	22	10		32
Advertising Agencies	5			5
Advertising Material Distribution Services	1	3		4
Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	1			1
Agricultural Implement Manufacturing	2	2		4
Air and Gas Compressor Manufacturing	4	2		6
Air Purification Equipment Manufacturing	1	2		3
Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing	35	10		45
Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing (pt)	90	904		994
Airport Operations	6	3		9
All Other Consumer Goods Rental	5	1		6
All Other Ambulatory Health Care Services	2			2
All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	34	7		41
All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries (pt)		1		1
All Other Animal Production		4		4
All Other Animal Production (pt)		7		7
All Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance (pt)	2	2		4
All Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing (pt)	1	2		3
All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing (pt)		7		7
All Other Business Support Services	9	4		13
All Other Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing		11		11
All Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing (pt)	5	3		8

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
All Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	1			1
All Other General Merchandise Stores	2	18		20
All Other Grain Farming	1	2		3
All Other Health and Personal Care Stores (pt)	4	7		11
All Other Heavy Construction (pt)	4	1		5
All Other Home Furnishings Stores (pt)	3	9		12
All Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing (pt)	3	2		5
All Other Information Services		38		38
All Other Insurance Related Activities	10	65		75
All Other Miscellaneous Ambulatory Health Care Services	10	26		36
All Other Miscellaneous Chemical and Preparation Manufacturing (pt)	3	6		9
All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming (pt)	2	1		3
All Other Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing (pt)	9			9
All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (pt)	8	30		38
All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing (pt)	13	26		39
All Other Miscellaneous General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing (pt)	2	13		15
All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2			2
All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing (pt)	3	18		21
All Other Miscellaneous Schools and Instruction		2		2
All Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers (except Tobacco Stores) (pt)	37	20		57
All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills (pt)	15	6		21
All Other Miscellaneous Waste Management Services		6		6
All Other Motor Vehicle Dealers	4	13		17
All Other Motor Vehicle Part Manufacturing (pt)	28	14		42
All Other Nondepository Credit Intermediation	1	2		3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
All Other Nonresidential Specialty Trade Contractors	19	10	1	30
All Other Outpatient Care Facilities	23	104		127
All Other Personal Services	16	47		63
All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing (pt)	30	82		112
All Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2	3		5
All Other Publishers	1	2		3
All Other Residential Specialty Trade Contractors	2	4		6
All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing		21		21
All Other Specialty Food Stores (pt)	5	9		14
All Other Specialty Trade Contractors		1		1
All Other Support Services	5	5		10
All Other Textile Product Mills	3	1		4
All Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services (pt)	14			14
All Other Traveler Accommodation	4	6		10
Aluminum Sheet, Plate, and Foil Manufacturing		8		8
Ambulance Services	3	1		4
Ammunition (except Small Arms) Manufacturing	1	3		4
Amusement and Theme Parks	8	4		12
Amusement Arcades	5	4		9
Animal (except Poultry) Slaughtering (pt)	11	7		18
Appliance Repair and Maintenance (pt)	2	2		4
Appliance, Television, and Other Electronics Stores	1	2		3
Architectural Services	1	8	1	10
Armored Car Services	15	7		22
Asphalt Shingle and Coating Materials Manufacturing	1			1
Automobile and Other Motor Vehicle Merchant Wholesalers	14	13		27
Automobile Manufacturing		545		545
Automotive Body, Paint, and Interior Repair and Maintenance	7	19		26
Automotive Body, Paint, Interior, and Glass Repair	1	1		2
Automotive Glass Replacement Shops (pt)	5	3		8

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair and Maintenance		5		5
Automotive Oil Change and Lubrication Shops	3	3		6
Automotive Parts and Accessories (pt)		1		1
Automotive Parts and Accessories Stores	17	16		33
Automotive Transmission Repair		1		1
Baked Goods Stores	2	3		5
Ball and Roller Bearing Manufacturing	6			6
Barber Shops	1			1
Beauty Salons	12	8		20
Bed and Breakfast Inns		1		1
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming (pt)	13	9		22
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming, including Feedlots		1		1
Beer and Ale Merchant Wholesalers	10	28		38
Beer and Ale Wholesalers		1		1
Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores	2	4		6
Biological Product (except Diagnostic) Manufacturing	2	16		18
Blood and Organ Banks	4	3		7
Boat Building	1	56		57
Bolt, Nut, Screw, Rivet, and Washer Manufacturing (pt)	11			11
Book Stores	3	47		50
Book, Periodical, and Newspaper Merchant Wholesalers	3	1		4
Books Printing	1			1
Bottled Water Manufacturing (pt)		8		8
Bowling Centers	6	1		7
Breakfast Cereal Manufacturing		1		1
Brick and Structural Clay Tile Manufacturing	1			1
Brick, Stone, and Related Construction Material Merchant Wholesalers	6	13		19
Broadwoven Fabric Mills		1		1
Broom, Brush, and Mop Manufacturing (pt)	19	5		24
Building Inspection Services	4	4		8
Burial Casket Manufacturing		1		1
Bus and Other Motor Vehicle Transit Systems	4	4		8
Business Associations	2	4		6

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Business to Business Electronic Markets	1	1	1	3
Cable and Other Program Distribution	20	9		29
Cable and Other Subscription Programming		1		1
Cafeterias	2	8		10
Camera and Photographic Supplies Stores	2	1		3
Canvas and Related Product Mills (pt)	1	19		20
Carburetor, Piston, Piston Ring, and Valve Manufacturing	1			1
Carpentry Contractors	1			1
Carpet and Rug Mills	1	5		6
Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning Services	6	18		24
Carwashes	7	3		10
Casinos (except Casino Hotels)	15			15
Caterers	11	21		32
Cattle Feedlots	16	39		55
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications	9	2		11
Cement Manufacturing	7			7
Cemeteries and Crematories	3	1		4
Cemeteries and Crematories (pt)		1		1
Charter Bus Industry	1	1		2
Chicken Egg Production	1	1		2
Child and Youth Services	21	132		153
Child Day Care Services	22	70		92
Child Day Care Services (pt)	1	2		3
Children's and Infants' Clothing Stores	3			3
Civic and Social Organizations	7	10		17
Civic and Social Organizations (except Business, Professional, Labor, and Political Organizations) (pt)		1		1
Claims Adjusting	1			1
Clothing Accessories Stores	3	4		7
Coal and Other Mineral and Ore Wholesalers		5		5
Coffee and Tea Manufacturing		3		3
Coin-Operated Laundries and Drycleaners		1		1
Collection Agencies	9	6		15
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	86	46		132
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance	20	7		27

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Commercial and Institutional Building Construction	84	72		156
Commercial Bakeries (pt)	8	16		24
Commercial Banking	36	33		69
Commercial Banking (pt)	3			3
Commercial Flexographic Printing (pt)	1			1
Commercial Gravure Printing (pt)	12	7		19
Commercial Lithographic Printing (pt)	36	6		42
Commercial Photography (pt)		2		2
Commercial Screen Printing (pt)	11	8		19
Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing	7	4		11
Commodity Contracts Brokerage		1		1
Commodity Contracts Dealing		3		3
Communication Equipment Repair and Maintenance (pt)	1	1		2
Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	1			1
Community Food Services		1		1
Computer and Computer Peripheral Equipment and Software Merchant Wholesalers	3	4		7
Computer and Office Machine Repair and Maintenance (pt)	6	2		8
Computer and Software Stores	4	5		9
Computer Facilities Management Services	1			1
Computer Storage Device Manufacturing	1			1
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	1			1
Computer Systems Design Services (pt)	23	7		30
Concrete Block and Brick Manufacturing	12	8		20
Concrete Contractors		1		1
Concrete Pipe Manufacturing		2		2
Confectionery and Nut Stores		1		1
Confectionery Manufacturing from Purchased Chocolate		1		1
Confectionery Merchant Wholesalers		2		2
Construction and Mining (except Oil Well) Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	6	2		8
Construction and Mining (except Oil Well) Machinery and Equipment Wholesalers		4		4
Construction Machinery Manufacturing	14	26		40

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Construction Sand and Gravel Mining	1	5		6
Construction, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing (pt)	7	8		15
Construction, Transportation, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	2			2
Consumer Electronics and Appliances Rental	2	2		4
Consumer Electronics Repair and Maintenance (pt)	1			1
Consumer Lending	12	3		15
Continuing Care Retirement Communities (pt)	83	19		102
Convenience Stores	1	5		6
Conveyor and Conveying Equipment Manufacturing (pt)	23	34		57
Cookie and Cracker Manufacturing		1		1
Corporate, Subsidiary, and Regional Managing Offices	48			48
Cosmetics, Beauty Supplies, and Perfume Stores	5	3		8
Cotton Ginning	1			1
Couriers	22	16		38
Couriers (pt)		1		1
Court Reporting and Stenotype Services		1		1
Credit Card Issuing		1		1
Credit Unions	7	9		16
Credit Unions (pt)	1			1
Crop Harvesting, Primarily By Machine	1	2		3
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Extraction	20	17	2	39
Crushed and Broken Limestone Mining and Quarrying	1	5		6
Custom Compounding of Purchased Resin		1		1
Custom Computer Programming Services	15			15
Cut Stone and Stone Product Manufacturing	19	12		31
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production	1	36		37
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	1	7		8
Deep Sea Freight Transportation	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Dental Equipment and Supplies				
Manufacturing	2			2
Dental Laboratories	4	1		5
Department Stores (except Discount Department Stores)	7	24		31
Diagnostic Imaging Centers		1		1
Diet and Weight Reducing Centers		3		3
Digital Printing	4	2		6
Dimension Stone Mining and Quarrying		1		1
Direct Insurance (except Life, Health, and Medical) Carriers	3	1		4
Direct Life Insurance Carriers	3	1		4
Direct Mail Advertising	3	4		7
Direct Property and Casualty Insurance Carriers (pt)	6	18		24
Direct Title Insurance Carriers		2		2
Directory and Mailing List Publishers	1			1
Discount Department Stores	2	12		14
Display Advertising	2	2		4
Document Preparation Services	5	8		13
Dog and Cat Food Manufacturing	4	34		38
Drilling Oil and Gas Wells	28	45		73
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	22	16		38
Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Merchant Wholesalers	4	1		5
Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Wholesalers		2		2
Drycleaning and Laundry Services (except Coin-Operated)		2		2
Drywall and Insulation Contractors	5			5
Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors (pt)		1		1
Educational Support Services	1	4		5
Electric Bulk Power Transmission and Control (pt)		3		3
Electric Housewares and Household Fan Manufacturing	1	1		2
Electric Power Distribution (pt)		20		20
Electric Power Transmission, Control, and Distribution		4		4
Electrical and Electronic Appliance, Television, and Radio Set Wholesalers	3	14		17

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Electrical Apparatus and Equipment, Wiring Supplies, and Related Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	9	4		13
Electrical Contractors	7	8	1	16
Electrical Equipment Manufacturing	6			6
Electronic Auctions		2		2
Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductor Manufacturing (pt)	3	1		4
Electronic Shopping	4	1		5
Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring (pt)	5	24		29
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1,129	2,110		3,239
Emergency and Other Relief Services	1	1		2
Employment Placement Agencies	55	86		141
Employment Placement Agencies (pt)	1			1
Engine, Turbine, and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing	2			2
Engineered Wood Member (except Truss) Manufacturing	7	3		10
Engineering Services	19	3		22
Engineering Services (pt)	4			4
Envelope Manufacturing	1	5		6
Environment, Conservation, and Wildlife Organizations (pt)	30	6		36
Environmental Consulting Services	2			2
Ethyl Alcohol Manufacturing		8		8
Excavation Contractors	1	2		3
Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	65	32		97
Executive Offices		8		8
Explosives Manufacturing	6	1		7
Exterminating and Pest Control Services	2	1		3
Fabricated Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing	16	1		17
Fabricated Structural Metal Manufacturing (pt)	25	20		45
Facilities Support Services	37	6	1	44
Family Clothing Stores	44	67	1	112
Farm and Garden Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	164	52		216
Farm and Garden Machinery and Equipment Wholesalers		3		3
Farm Labor Contractors and Crew Leaders	2	2		4

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Farm Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	85	29		114
Farm Product Warehousing and Storage		31		31
Farm Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	7	4		11
Farm Supplies Wholesalers	1			1
Fastener, Button, Needle, and Pin Manufacturing (pt)	2			2
Ferrous Metal Foundries	5			5
Fertilizer (Mixing Only) Manufacturing	1	1	1	3
Financial Transactions Processing, Reserve, and Clearinghouse Activities	2			2
Financial Transactions Processing, Reserve, and Clearinghouse Activities (pt)	1			1
Fine Arts Schools	1	1		2
Fine Arts Schools (pt)	1			1
Finish Carpentry Contractors	2	6		8
Fire Protection	3	5		8
Fishing	1			1
Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	16	64		80
Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers (pt)	1	2		3
Flat Glass Manufacturing	1			1
Flavoring Syrup and Concentrate Manufacturing	31			31
Floor Covering Stores	5	7		12
Florists		3		3
Flour Milling (pt)	1	61		62
Flour Milling and Malt Manufacturing		2		2
Flour Mixes and Dough Manufacturing from Purchased Flour		1		1
Flower, Nursery Stock, and Florists' Supplies Merchant Wholesalers		3		3
Fluid Milk Manufacturing	2	15		17
Fluid Power Cylinder and Actuator Manufacturing	20	1		21
Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting Manufacturing (pt)	19	2		21
Folding Paperboard Box Manufacturing		1		1
Food (Health) Supplement Stores	1	2		3
Food Product Machinery Manufacturing	16	1		17
Food Service Contractors	28	10		38
Footwear Merchant Wholesalers	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Framing Contractors	1	3		4
Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical and Emergency Centers	1	1		2
Freight Transportation Arrangement	2			2
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Merchant Wholesalers	19	6		25
Frozen Fruit, Juice, and Vegetable Processing		1		1
Frozen Specialty Food Manufacturing	5	7		12
Fruit and Vegetable Markets		2		2
Fuel Dealers		1		1
Full-Service Restaurants	167	286		453
Funeral Homes and Funeral Services	3	1		4
Furniture Merchant Wholesalers		5		5
Furniture Stores	47	18		65
Furniture Stores (pt)	1	1		2
Game, Toy, and Children's Vehicle Manufacturing		36		36
Gasoline Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing	1	1		2
Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores	130	65		195
General Automotive Repair	13	23		36
General Freight Trucking, Local	7	19		26
General Freight Trucking, Local (pt)		1		1
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance		2	3	5
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Less Than Truckload	179	64		243
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload	74	184		258
General Line Grocery Merchant Wholesalers	10	30		40
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,309	337		1,646
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals (pt)		41		41
General Rental Centers	11	1		12
General Warehousing and Storage	17	11		28
Geophysical Surveying and Mapping Services		14		14
Gift, Novelty, and Souvenir Stores	5	36		41
Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing	15	1		16
Glass and Glazing Contractors (pt)	1	1		2
Glass Product Manufacturing Made of Purchased Glass	1			1

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Golf Courses and Country Clubs	7	43		50
Golf Courses and Country Clubs (pt)	2	1		3
Grain and Field Bean Merchant Wholesalers	16	49		65
Grantmaking and Giving Services		1		1
Grantmaking Foundations	1			1
Greeting Card Publishers		80		80
Hair, Nail, and Skin Care Services	3	1		4
Hand and Edge Tool Manufacturing (pt)	8	7		15
Hardware Manufacturing	2	2		4
Hardware Merchant Wholesalers		4		4
Hardware Stores	14	55		69
Hay Farming		1		1
Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal	4	1		5
Health and Welfare Funds	1	3		4
Heating Equipment (except Warm Air Furnace) Manufacturing (pt)		25		25
Heating Oil Dealers (pt)	1			1
Heavy Duty Truck Manufacturing	10			10
Highway and Street Construction (pt)	1	1		2
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	60	34	1	95
Hobby, Toy, and Game Stores	6	4		10
Hog and Pig Farming	2	6		8
Home and Garden Equipment Repair and Maintenance		1		1
Home Centers	21	205		226
Home Furnishing Merchant Wholesalers		2		2
Home Health Care Services	33	60		93
Home Health Equipment Rental	10	1		11
Homes for the Elderly	11	36		47
Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels	69	41	2	112
Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels (pt)	3			3
Household Appliance Stores	3	9		12
Household Cooking Appliance Manufacturing		3		3
Human Resources and Executive Search Consulting Services (pt)	3	1		4
Human Rights Organizations	1			1
Hydroelectric Power Generation (pt)	55	2		57
Ice Manufacturing	1	8		9
Independent Artists, Writers, and Performers	3	1		4

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/III
Industrial and Personal Service Paper Merchant Wholesalers		2		2
Industrial Building Construction	1	7		8
Industrial Gas Manufacturing	8	2		10
Industrial Launderers	11	2		13
Industrial Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	103	25		128
Industrial Mold Manufacturing	3	7		10
Industrial Truck, Tractor, Trailer, and Stacker Machinery Manufacturing	2			2
Industrial Valve Manufacturing		9		9
Institutional Furniture Manufacturing (pt)		1		1
Instrument Manufacturing for Measuring and Testing Electricity and Electrical Signals	36	63		99
Instruments and Related Product Manufacturing for Measuring Displaying, and Controlling Industrial Process Variables		1		1
Insurance Agencies and Brokerages	39	15		54
Interior Design Services	5	1		6
Internet Publishing and Broadcasting	2			2
Investigation, Guard, and Armored Car Services		1		1
Investment Advice	1			1
Iron and Steel Mills (pt)		3		3
Iron Foundries (pt)	26	3		29
Janitorial Services	87	84		171
Jewelry Stores	19	1		20
Junior Colleges	2	9		11
Kidney Dialysis Centers	15			15
Kitchen Utensil, Pot, and Pan Manufacturing		5		5
Laminated Plastics Plate, Sheet (except Packaging), and Shape Manufacturing		5		5
Laminated Plastics Plate, Sheet, and Shape Manufacturing	2			2
Land Subdivision	1	1		2
Landscape Architectural Services	1	7		8
Landscape Architectural Services (pt)		3		3
Landscaping Services	42	109		151
Landscaping Services (pt)	1	1		2
Legislative Bodies	18	2		20
Lessors of Miniwarehouses and Self-Storage Units	8			8

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	5			5
Lessors of Nonresidential Buildings (except Miniwarehouses)	6	4		10
Lessors of Other Real Estate Property	7	8		15
Lessors of Residential Buildings and Dwellings	17	56		73
Lessors of Residential Buildings and Dwellings (pt)	7	2		9
Libraries and Archives	4	7		11
Lighting Fixture Manufacturing	1			1
Limited-Service Eating Places	4			4
Limited-Service Restaurants	207	200		407
Limousine Service		4		4
Line-Haul Railroads		5		5
Linen Supply (pt)	5	2		7
Livestock Merchant Wholesalers	7	33		40
Local Messengers and Local Delivery	3	6		9
Lumber, Plywood, Millwork, and Wood Panel Merchant Wholesalers	2	108		110
Lumber, Plywood, Millwork, and Wood Panel Wholesalers	2	2		4
Machine Shops	20	27		47
Machine Tool (Metal Forming Types) Manufacturing	19	19		38
Mail-Order Houses		1		1
Manifold Business Forms Printing (pt)	7	24		31
Manufactured (Mobile) Home Dealers		1		1
Manufactured Home (Mobile Home) Manufacturing	1	1		2
Manufacturing and Industrial Building Construction (pt)		1		1
Marinas	2			2
Marketing Consulting Services	4	2		6
Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling	1	7		8
Masonry Contractors	2	4		6
Material Handling Equipment Manufacturing	6			6
Mattress Manufacturing	5	7		12
Meat and Meat Product Merchant Wholesalers	4	7		11
Meat Markets	2	3		5
Meat Processed from Carcasses (pt)	17	33		50

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Media Representatives		1		1
Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories	5	2		7
Medical Equipment and Supplies				
Manufacturing	1			1
Medical Laboratories	81	32		113
Medical, Dental, and Hospital Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	2	6		8
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Merchant Wholesalers	2	1		3
Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors (pt)	2	25		27
Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Suit, Coat, and Overcoat Manufacturing (pt)		1		1
Men's Clothing Stores	2			2
Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers	9	7		16
Metal Household Furniture Manufacturing	4	2		6
Metal Service Centers and Other Metal Merchant Wholesalers	9	21		30
Metal Stamping		2		2
Metal Tank (Heavy Gauge) Manufacturing	10	14		24
Metal Valve Manufacturing		3		3
Metal Window and Door Manufacturing (pt)	84	2		86
Military Armored Vehicle, Tank, and Tank Component Manufacturing (pt)	2			2
Millwork		1		1
Miscellaneous Intermediation		11		11
Monetary Authorities - Central Bank		1		1
Mortgage and Nonmortgage Loan Brokers		3		3
Motion Picture Theaters, Except Drive-In	15	22		37
Motor Vehicle Air-Conditioning Manufacturing	26	2		28
Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing	11	62		73
Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing (pt)	3	8		11
Motor Vehicle Metal Stamping	2			2
Motor Vehicle Part (Used) Wholesalers	1			1
Motor Vehicle Parts (Used) Merchant Wholesalers	3	2		5
Motor Vehicle Supplies and New Parts Merchant Wholesalers	16	38		54
Motor Vehicle Towing	1	8		9
Motorcycle Dealers	1	5		6

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Motorcycle, Bicycle, and Parts Manufacturing (pt)		1		1
Multifamily Housing Construction (except Operative Builders)		4		4
Museums	2			2
Natural Gas Distribution	26	5		31
New Car Dealers	37	122		159
New Single-Family Housing Construction (except Operative Builders)	44	35		79
News Syndicates	1			1
Newspaper Publishers	34	13		47
Nonresidential Drywall and Insulation Contractors	1	3		4
Nonresidential Electrical Contractors	19	14		33
Nonresidential Finish Carpentry Contractors	1			1
Nonresidential Flooring Contractors	4	1		5
Nonresidential Glass and Glazing Contractors	2			2
Nonresidential Masonry Contractors	2	3		5
Nonresidential Painting and Wall Covering Contractors		4		4
Nonresidential Plumbing, Heating, and Air- Conditioning Contractors	23	28		51
Nonresidential Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors	1	8		9
Nonresidential Property Managers	30	14		44
Nonresidential Roofing Contractors	2	4	2	8
Nonresidential Siding Contractors	3			3
Nonresidential Site Preparation Contractors	8	16		24
Nonresidential Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors	10	2		12
Nonresidential Tile and Terrazzo Contractors	2	2		4
Nonscheduled Chartered Passenger Air Transportation		1		1
Nonupholstered Wood Household Furniture Manufacturing (pt)	1	2		3
Nurseries, Garden Centers, and Farm Supply Stores	5	28		33
Nursery and Garden Centers (pt)	1	6		7
Nursery and Tree Production (pt)	1	10		11
Nursing Care Facilities	338	461		799
Office Administrative Services	58	297		355

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Office Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	1	1		2
Office Equipment Wholesalers	2	1		3
Office Furniture (except Wood) Manufacturing	1	1		2
Office Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing		2		2
Office Supplies and Stationery Stores	3	8		11
Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners	35	12		47
Offices of Bank Holding Companies		3		3
Offices of Certified Public Accountants	2	2		4
Offices of Chiropractors	2			2
Offices of Dentists	28	15		43
Offices of Lawyers	24	8		32
Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians)		1		1
Offices of Optometrists	2	4		6
Offices of Other Holding Companies	8	13		21
Offices of Physical, Occupational and Speech Therapists, and Audiologists	8			8
Offices of Physicians	6			6
Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists) (pt)	65	168		233
Offices of Physicians, Mental Health Specialists (pt)	2	13		15
Offices of Podiatrists		1		1
Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers		1		1
Offices of Real Estate Appraisers		1		1
Oil and Gas Extraction	12	2		14
Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing		1		1
Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction	24	29	1	54
Oilseed (except Soybean) Farming		1		1
Oilseed and Grain Combination Farming		1		1
Optical Goods Stores	2	1		3
Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing		4		4
Ornamental and Architectural Metal Products Manufacturing		1		1
Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work Manufacturing (pt)	4	9		13
Other Accounting Services	2	4		6

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Other Activities Related to Credit Intermediation		4		4
Other Activities Related to Real Estate	2	1		3
Other Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing	30	49		79
Other Airport Operations (pt)	2	10		12
Other Aluminum Rolling and Drawing (pt)	4			4
Other Animal Food Manufacturing (pt)	9	8		17
Other Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair and Maintenance	3	11		14
Other Building Finishing Contractors	2			2
Other Building Material Dealers	16	65		81
Other Building Material Dealers (pt)		1		1
Other Business Service Centers (including Copy Shops)	205	71		276
Other Chemical and Allied Products Merchant Wholesalers	18	2		20
Other Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining	2	5		7
Other Clothing Stores	7	4		11
Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	1	2		3
Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing (pt)	1	1		2
Other Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing (pt)	2	2		4
Other Commercial Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	4	2		6
Other Commercial Printing (pt)	5	15		20
Other Community Housing Services		4		4
Other Computer Related Services	2	2		4
Other Concrete Product Manufacturing	24	18		42
Other Construction Material Merchant Wholesalers	2	5		7
Other Depository Credit Intermediation	1			1
Other Direct Insurance (except Life, Health, and Medical) Carriers	10	1		11
Other Direct Selling Establishments	12	4		16
Other Electric Power Generation (pt)		5		5
Other Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance (pt)	1			1
Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	1	20		21
Other Engine Equipment Manufacturing (pt)	1			1
Other Fabricated Wire Product Manufacturing (pt)	15	5		20

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Other Gasoline Stations	5	5		10
Other General Government Support	79	4,070		4,149
Other Grantmaking and Giving Services	1			1
Other Grocery and Related Products Merchant Wholesalers	1	13		14
Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	2	7		9
Other Hosiery and Sock Mills		2		2
Other Individual and Family Services	10	83		93
Other Management Consulting Services	12	34		46
Other Metal Container Manufacturing (pt)	12	2		14
Other Metalworking Machinery Manufacturing	2	9		11
Other Millwork (including Flooring) (pt)	3			3
Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers	2	8		10
Other Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Merchant Wholesalers	5	1		6
Other Motor Vehicle Electrical and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing (pt)		5		5
Other Nonresidential Building Equipment Contractors	10	6		16
Other Nonresidential Building Finishing Contractors	1	1		2
Other Nonresidential Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors		3		3
Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation		10		10
Other Personal Care Services		1		1
Other Plastics Product Manufacturing	2			2
Other Residential Building Equipment Contractors		1		1
Other Residential Building Finishing Contractors	5	11		16
Other Residential Care Facilities	14	7		21
Other Residential Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors		1		1
Other Scientific and Technical Consulting Services	7	2		9
Other Services Related to Advertising	3	3		6
Other Services to Buildings and Dwellings	5	9		14
Other Similar Organizations (except Business, Professional, Labor, and Political Organizations)	8	8		16
Other Snack Food Manufacturing (pt)		3		3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Other Social Advocacy Organizations		3		3
Other Support Activities for Air Transportation	1	1		2
Other Support Activities for Road Transportation	6	2		8
Other Support Activities for Road Transportation (pt)		1		1
Other Technical and Trade Schools (pt)		4		4
Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation		1		1
Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing		1		1
Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services	6			6
Other Vegetable (except Potato) and Melon Farming (pt)	3	7		10
Other Warehousing and Storage	1			1
Other Waste Collection	5			5
Outdoor Power Equipment Stores	1	1		2
Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centers	9	40		49
Overhead Traveling Crane, Hoist, and Monorail System Manufacturing (pt)	3			3
Packaging and Labeling Services	1			1
Paint and Wallpaper Stores	1	2		3
Painting and Wall Covering Contractors	3	1		4
Painting and Wall Covering Contractors (pt)		1		1
Paperboard Container Manufacturing	4	1		5
Passenger Cars Rental	1	12		13
Payroll Services (pt)	6	1		7
Pension Funds	3			3
Perishable Prepared Food Manufacturing	8	33		41
Pesticide and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing	3	9		12
Pet and Pet Supplies Stores	15	4		19
Pet Care (except Veterinary) Services	10	6		16
Petroleum and Petroleum Products Merchant Wholesalers (except Bulk Stations and Terminals)	3	2		5
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals		7		7
Petroleum Lubricating Oil and Grease Manufacturing	4	9		13
Petroleum Refineries	10	20		30

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Pharmaceutical Preparation Manufacturing (pt)	2	5		7
Pharmacies and Drug Stores	17	13		30
Photofinishing Laboratories (except One-Hour)		1		1
Photographic and Photocopying Equipment Manufacturing		2		2
Photographic Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	1	1		2
Photographic Studios, Portrait	4	21		25
Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil		19		19
Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas	7	1		8
Plastics and Rubber Industry Machinery Manufacturing	4	2		6
Plastics Bottle Manufacturing	2			2
Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing	4	25		29
Plastics Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing (pt)	43	2		45
Plastics, Foil, and Coated Paper Bag Manufacturing		21		21
Plate Work and Fabricated Structural Product Manufacturing		1		1
Plate Work Manufacturing		3		3
Plumbing and Heating Equipment and Supplies (Hydronics) Merchant Wholesalers	7	6		13
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors	7	8		15
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors (pt)	2	3		5
Police Protection	1			1
Polystyrene Foam Product Manufacturing	1	2		3
Postharvest Crop Activities (except Cotton Ginning)	1	2		3
Poultry Processing	4	4		8
Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors	6	3		9
Power and Communication Line and Related Structures Construction	3	5		8
Power and Communication Transmission Line Construction (pt)	1			1
Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Manufacturing	9	3		12
Precision Turned Product Manufacturing	3			3

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Prefabricated Wood Building Manufacturing		9		9
Prepress Services (pt)		2		2
Printed Circuit Assembly (Electronic Assembly) Manufacturing (pt)	4			4
Printing	1	4		5
Printing Ink Manufacturing		9		9
Private Households	7	4		11
Private Mail Centers	1	4		5
Process, Physical Distribution, and Logistics Consulting Services (pt)		20		20
Professional and Management Development Training	1	4		5
Professional Employer Organizations	22	15		37
Professional Organizations		2		2
Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events without Facilities	4			4
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	3	56		59
Pump and Pumping Equipment Manufacturing (pt)	5	25		30
Quick Printing (pt)		7		7
Racetracks	2			2
Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing	5			5
Radio Networks	1			1
Radio Stations	3	1		4
Radio, Television, and Other Electronics Stores (pt)	5	16		21
Rail Transportation	2	1		3
Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing	5	2		7
Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturing	15	65		80
Real Estate Credit	1	1		2
Real Estate Investment Trusts	1	1		2
Real Estate Property Managers	6	7		13
Recyclable Material Merchant Wholesalers	1	11		12
Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage	5			5
Refrigeration Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	1	14		15
Regulation of Agricultural Marketing and Commodities		2		2
Reinsurance Carriers	1	1		2
Religious Organizations	16	128		144
Remediation Services	11	4		15

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Remediation Services (pt)	1			1
Rendering and Meat Byproduct Processing	1	2		3
Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	3	2		5
Residential Building Construction	4	3		7
Residential Drywall and Insulation Contractors	4	12		16
Residential Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing (pt)	19	4		23
Residential Electrical Contractors	46	26		72
Residential Finish Carpentry Contractors	4	5		9
Residential Flooring Contractors	5	6		11
Residential Framing Contractors	1	3		4
Residential Masonry Contractors	21	2		23
Residential Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities	5	20		25
Residential Mental Retardation Facilities	75	60		135
Residential Painting and Wall Covering Contractors	7	7		14
Residential Plumbing, Heating, and Air- Conditioning Contractors	30	44		74
Residential Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors	8	25		33
Residential Property Managers	26	11		37
Residential Remodelers	30	50		80
Residential Roofing Contractors	11	10		21
Residential Siding Contractors	4	6		10
Residential Site Preparation Contractors	4	9		13
Residential Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors	1			1
Residential Tile and Terrazzo Contractors	1	1		2
Retail Bakeries	1	2		3
Roofing Contractors	6	1		7
Roofing, Siding, and Insulation Material Merchant Wholesalers	12	4		16
Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors	2			2
Rooming and Boarding Houses	1			1
Rubber and Plastics Hoses and Belting Manufacturing	6	18		24
Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use		2		2
RV (Recreational Vehicle Parks) and Campgrounds	1	6		7

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Sales Financing	1	6		7
Savings Institutions	3			3
Saw Blade and Handsaw Manufacturing	6			6
Sawmills (pt)		2		2
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Other	1			1
Scheduled Freight Air Transportation		1		1
Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation		1		1
School and Employee Bus Transportation	3	31		34
Seafood Canning (pt)	9	11		20
Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical System and Instrument Manufacturing	4			4
Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Nonferrous Metals (except Copper and Aluminum) (pt)	4	1		5
Securities and Commodity Exchanges	6	12		18
Securities Brokerage	1	1		2
Security Guards and Patrol Services	9	29		38
Security Systems Services		3		3
Security Systems Services (except Locksmiths) (pt)		4		4
Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	5			5
Septic Tank and Related Services (pt)	1	2		3
Service Establishment Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers		1		1
Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	58	147		205
Setup Paperboard Box Manufacturing		3		3
Sewage Treatment Facilities	2			2
Sewing, Needlework, and Piece Goods Stores	2			2
Sheet Metal Work Manufacturing	7	10		17
Shoe Stores	12			12
Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing (pt)	2	9		11
Siding Contractors	1	2		3
Sign Manufacturing	2	20		22
Site Preparation Contractors	1	2		3
Snack and Nonalcoholic Beverage Bars (pt)	17	14		31
Social Advocacy Organizations	3	9		12
Soft Drink and Ice Manufacturing	1			1
Soft Drink Manufacturing	19	2		21

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Software Publishers	13	2		15
Soil Preparation, Planting, and Cultivating (pt)	2	3		5
Solid Waste Collection	8	17		25
Special Die and Tool, Die Set, Jig, and Fixture Manufacturing		1		1
Special Needs Transportation	4			4
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	12	30		42
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local (pt)		1		1
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance	16	20		36
Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	7	19		26
Spice and Extract Manufacturing (pt)	3			3
Sporting and Athletic Goods Manufacturing	2	3		5
Sporting Goods Stores	18	2		20
Sports and Recreation Instruction		3		3
Sports Teams and Clubs	10	26		36
Stationery and Office Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	1			1
Stationery, Tablet, and Related Product Manufacturing	4			4
Steel Foundries (except Investment)	39	2		41
Steel Wire Drawing		1		1
Structural Steel Erection Contractors	3	2		5
Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores	19	62		81
Support Activities for Mining	9	6		15
Support Activities for Oil and Gas Field Operations (pt)	84	46	1	131
Support Activities for Rail Transportation	1	3		4
Support Activities for Rail Transportation (pt)		1		1
Surface Active Agent Manufacturing		1		1
Surgical and Medical Instrument Manufacturing (pt)	2	5		7
Surveying and Mapping (except Geophysical) Services	9	5		14
Switchgear and Switchboard Apparatus Manufacturing	5			5
Tax Preparation Services		3		3
Technical and Trade Schools		5		5

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Telecommunications Resellers	4	33		37
Telemarketing Bureaus	9	6		15
Telephone Answering Services		1		1
Telephone Apparatus Manufacturing	3	2		5
Television Broadcasting	4	1		5
Temporary Help Services	167	203		370
Temporary Shelters	3	2		5
Testing Laboratories	4	4		8
Theater Companies and Dinner Theaters	11	7		18
Third Party Administration of Insurance and Pension Funds (pt)	6	1		7
Tire and Tube Merchant Wholesalers	2	1		3
Tire Cord and Tire Fabric Mills		2		2
Tire Dealers	11	36		47
Tire Dealers (pt)	2	1		3
Tire Manufacturing (except Retreading)	1	423		424
Title Abstract and Settlement Offices		1		1
Tobacco and Tobacco Product Merchant Wholesalers		1		1
Toy and Hobby Goods and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	1			1
Tradebinding and Related Work	1	1		2
Translation and Interpretation Services	1	1		2
Transportation Equipment and Supplies (except Motor Vehicle) Merchant Wholesalers	3	2		5
Travel Agencies	1			1
Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing (pt)	10	6		16
Tree Nut Farming		2		2
Truck Trailer Manufacturing	19	11		30
Truck, Utility Trailer, and RV (Recreational Vehicle) Rental and Leasing	1	1		2
Truss Manufacturing		3		3
Trust, Fiduciary, and Custody Activities (pt)	1			1
Turbine and Turbine Generator Set Unit Manufacturing	1			1
Unclassifiable	2,802	1,859	4	4,665
Uncoated Paper and Multiwall Bag Manufacturing		2		2
Underwear and Nightwear Knitting Mills (pt)		1		1
Unsupported Plastics Bag Manufacturing	16	12		28
Unsupported Plastics Film and Sheet (except Packaging) Manufacturing	3	5		8

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Unsupported Plastics Packaging Film and Sheet Manufacturing	11			11
Upholstered Household Furniture Manufacturing (pt)	5			5
Used Car Dealers	10	6		16
Used Household and Office Goods Moving	8	16		24
Used Household and Office Goods Moving (pt)		2		2
Used Merchandise Stores	4	3		7
Vending Machine Operators		2		2
Veterinary Services	48	38		86
Veterinary Services (pt)		2		2
Video Tape and Disc Rental	5			5
Vitreous China Plumbing Fixture and China and Earthenware Bathroom Accessories Manufacturing	1			1
Vocational Rehabilitation Services	56	55		111
Voluntary Health Organizations		20		20
Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	5	22		27
Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	2	4		6
Waste Collection	1			1
Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction	14	18		32
Water Supply and Irrigation Systems	3	36		39
Water Supply and Irrigation Systems (pt)	1	2		3
Welding and Soldering Equipment Manufacturing	1			1
Wheat Farming	3	2		5
Wholesale Trade Agents and Brokers	70	30		100
Window Treatment Stores (pt)	1			1
Wine and Distilled Alcoholic Beverage Merchant Wholesalers	6	3		9
Wineries		1		1
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	4	4		8
Wiring Device Manufacturing		1		1
Women's and Girls' Cut and Sew Dress Manufacturing (pt)		5		5
Women's Clothing Stores	10	8		18
Women's, Children's, and Infants' Clothing and Accessories Merchant Wholesalers		2		2
Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors (pt)		10		10

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 2-21 continued
NAICS Code Reported in Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
by Severity FY 2010

NAICS	No Time Lost	Time Lost	Fatal	Total Inj/Ill
Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing	6	3		9
Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing	71	25		96
Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing (pt)	2			2
Wood Office Furniture Manufacturing	8			8
Wood Preservation		1		1
Wood Window and Door Manufacturing		1		1
Yarn Spinning Mills (pt)		1		1
Zoos and Botanical Gardens	2			2

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Section 3

Workers Compensation Claims Statistics

The Kansas Workers Compensation Fund

The Workers Compensation Fund is a guaranty fund that operates as a payer of last resort for injured workers in the State of Kansas. The fund is administered by the Commissioner of Insurance through the Kansas Insurance Department and makes workers compensation payments “[i]f an employer has no insurance to secure payment of compensation...and such employer is financially unable to pay compensation to an injured worker as required by the workers compensation act, or such employer cannot be located and required to pay such compensation.”⁹ The Kansas Insurance Department has supplied the following data on the Workers Compensation Fund case load, expenditures and receipts (see tables 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3).

Table 3-1
Workers Compensation Fund Case Load Scheduled

	FY 2010	FY 2009	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2005	FY 2004	FY 2003	FY 2002
Total Number of Impleading	82	93	106	115	127	116	120	138	125
Total Number of Closed Cases	303	44	55	71	49	65	158	351	258

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

⁹ K.S.A. 44-532a.

Table 3-2
Workers Compensation Fund
Expenditures Analysis

	FY 2010	Percent of Total	FY 2009	Percent of Total	FY 2008	Percent of Total	FY 2007	Percent of Total
Disability Compensation	\$1,574,469.76	34.95%	\$1,427,872.73	32.23%	\$1,842,295.56	37.13%	\$1,534,873.20	37.38%
Work Assessment	\$24,466.46	0.54%	\$19,865.48	0.45%	\$6,712.26	0.14%	\$709.20	0.02%
Medical	\$1,338,100.71	29.70%	\$1,534,912.32	34.65%	\$1,656,661.29	33.39%	\$1,183,441.49	28.82%
Reimbursement to Insurance Companies (K.S.A. 44-569(a) & K.S.A. 44-569*)	\$945,350.66	20.98%	\$798,390.68	18.02%	\$763,681.03	15.39%	\$780,847.28	19.01%
Attorney Fees	\$298,113.67	6.62%	\$320,001.24	7.22%	\$353,101.68	7.12%	\$316,937.60	7.72%
Court Costs, Deposition, Medical Reports, etc.	\$36,715.19	0.81%	\$49,378.25	1.11%	\$59,870.36	1.21%	\$47,601.52	1.16%
Other Operating Expense	\$287,796.15	6.39%	\$279,431.90	6.31%	\$279,653.91	5.64%	\$242,072.30	5.89%
Total Expenditures	\$4,505,012.60	100.00%	\$4,429,852.60	100.00%	\$4,961,976.09	100.00%	\$4,106,482.59	100.00%

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

* lump sum and medical may be included

Table 3-3
Workers Compensation Fund
Receipts Analysis

	FY 2010	Percent of Total	FY 2009	Percent of Total	FY 2008	Percent of Total	FY 2007	Percent of Total
Assessment Receipts	\$2,913,157.56	30.16%	\$3,781,389.04	34.89%	\$5,259,038.44	37.34%	\$7,252,927.46	62.75%
Misc. Reimbursements	\$103,780.40	1.07%	\$29,248.28	0.27%	\$124,250.09	0.88%	\$28,812.48	0.25%
Fines & Penalties	\$235,227.10	2.44%	\$267,504.35	2.47%	\$249,091.14	1.77%	\$142,312.50	1.23%
Transfer to State General Fund		0.00%	(\$2,355,000.00)	-21.73%		0.00%		0.00%
Operating Transfer In					\$1,000,000.00		\$1,000,000.00	
Total Receipts	\$3,250,861.06	33.66%	\$1,713,723.41	15.81%	\$6,632,379.67	47.09%	\$8,424,052.44	72.89%
Previous Year Carryover Balance	\$6,406,717.68	66.34%	\$9,122,783.87	84.19%	\$7,452,736.54	52.91%	\$3,133,513.75	27.11%
Cancelled Checks		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Total Funds Available	\$9,657,578.74	100.00%	\$10,836,507.28	100.00%	\$14,085,116.21	100.00%	\$11,557,566.19	100.00%

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

Table 3-4
Workers Compensation Insurance Experience

Year	Direct Premiums Written	Direct Premiums Earned	Direct Paid Losses	Direct Incurred Losses	Paid Losses to Premiums Written	Incurred Losses to Premiums Earned
1982	\$154,944,245	\$152,315,135	\$88,345,714	\$107,979,341	57.00	70.90
1983	\$147,137,981	\$148,669,330	\$96,289,968	\$115,282,150	65.40	77.50
1984	\$141,097,428	\$140,223,325	\$106,701,375	\$125,520,390	75.60	89.50
1985	\$172,985,620	\$170,955,138	\$120,755,675	\$147,438,366	69.80	86.20
1986	\$208,167,277	\$202,033,619	\$134,554,116	\$170,153,475	64.60	84.20
1987	\$223,674,161	\$222,846,661	\$147,885,631	\$195,885,084	66.10	87.90
1988	\$257,039,527	\$259,548,305	\$164,553,813	\$208,332,654	64.00	80.30
1989	\$264,102,264	\$263,386,009	\$184,857,801	\$239,142,874	70.00	90.80
1990	\$291,804,714	\$293,048,038	\$222,309,953	\$265,726,660	76.20	90.70
1991	\$341,012,872	\$337,125,586	\$243,751,957	\$321,497,577	71.50	95.40
1992	\$366,672,022	\$363,578,560	\$236,878,948	\$293,894,584	64.60	80.80
1993	\$367,030,245	\$365,646,558	\$220,091,021	\$231,228,324	60.00	63.20
1994	\$338,173,750	\$312,116,539	\$185,502,395	\$192,914,048	54.90	61.80
1995	\$312,745,351	\$322,205,785	\$159,776,412	\$139,528,898	51.10	43.30
1996	\$274,014,862	\$282,897,458	\$149,616,189	\$130,595,593	54.60	46.20
1997	\$261,121,536	\$261,895,503	\$145,248,549	\$134,603,154	55.60	51.60
1998	\$250,588,819	\$261,594,835	\$156,594,835	\$126,164,370	62.60	48.20
1999	\$251,341,523	\$252,545,287	\$170,144,109	\$179,376,781	67.70	71.00
2000	\$271,480,320	\$247,235,161	\$170,366,708	\$159,226,348	62.80	64.40
2001	\$291,575,463	\$269,386,691	\$190,426,537	\$237,335,832	65.31	88.10
2002	\$328,963,003	\$307,451,748	\$180,253,738	\$177,083,631	54.79	57.60
2003	\$341,421,177	\$324,780,102	\$173,028,718	\$205,767,268	50.68	63.36
2004	\$365,486,978	\$355,877,798	\$182,102,645	\$242,335,187	49.82	68.10
2005	\$382,491,997	\$383,363,217	\$190,105,677	\$238,674,442	49.70	62.26
2006	\$415,269,407	\$407,004,920	\$193,700,460	\$256,276,704	46.64	62.97
2007	\$429,694,396	\$422,723,365	\$202,864,825	\$283,468,953	47.21	67.06
2008	\$447,467,858	\$443,160,717	\$225,018,506	\$270,400,945	50.29	61.02
2009	\$412,285,758	\$417,854,430	\$231,531,172	\$251,809,026	56.16	60.26

Source: Kansas Insurance Department

Workers Compensation Insurance Experience

The Kansas Insurance Department reports that total direct paid losses by private insurance carriers¹⁰ for calendar year 2009 were \$231,531,172 (see Table 3-4). However, total paid losses were still well below the 28-year peak of \$243,751,957 that occurred in 1991. In October 2010 the National Academy of Social Insurance released results of a comparative study on accident-year incurred losses versus calendar year benefits, by private insurance carriers and by state

¹⁰ The totals in Table 3-4 does not include self-insured employers.

funds in thirty-seven states (including Kansas) over the 1998-2008 period.¹¹ The cumulative changes in accident-incurred losses and in calendar year benefits paid were a 38.0 percent increase and a 27.0 percent increase, respectively (not controlled for inflation). In comparison to the other 36 states, Kansas' accident-year-incurred losses for 1998-2008 increased by 114.32 percent. Calendar year benefits paid for Kansas for 1998-2008 increased by 43.69 percent.

The Kansas Closed Claims Study (CCS)

The Workers Compensation Act requires that employers (or their insurers) submit a first report of injury to the division. Not every injury, however, results in a claim by the injured worker, for medical and/or indemnity compensation. Generally, the division becomes aware of a claim and obtains information that a given claim has closed, as well as information about the costs and duration of that claim, through only three means. One occurs when a claim is litigated through the division's administrative law court system. The second occurs when a sample of insurers are required by Kansas statute to provide information to the division. The third is through the filing of subsequent reports of injury through the electronic data interchange (EDI) claims system.

K.S.A. 44-557a(c) originally mandated that the Director of Workers Compensation "conduct studies of open and closed claims under the Workers Compensation Act" and seek advice in order to "make valid statistical conclusions as to the distributions of costs of workers compensation benefits." It was expected that data collected for the division's Open and Closed Claims Study would provide a foundation for meaningful statistical conclusions about costs and temporal characteristics of workers compensation claims in Kansas, and thus help identify trends in these claims characteristics. Due to the dynamic and continually evolving nature of medical and indemnity payments for open claims, no meaningful statistics on costs (including daily payments) could be reported and in 2003 the Legislature altered the statute to no longer obligate the division to collect data and report on open claims.

The Closed Claims Study is done annually using the original study as a baseline for comparison of subsequent studies. The intent of this statutory mandate is to enable the division to provide the legislature with information it can use to decide whether changes in provisions of the Workers Compensation Act are needed and, if so, to help formulate policy responses to identified problems.

The 2010 Closed Claims Study (CCS)

This year's Closed Claims Study marks the 12th consecutive year that the division has collected claims data directly from a stratified random sample of insurance carriers, self-insured organizations and group-funded pools underwriting workers compensation in the state of Kansas (see Appendix A). The following section summarizes findings of the 2010 CCS that used calendar year 2009 data.

¹¹ Ishita Sengupta, Virginia P. Reno and John F. Burton Jr., *Workers Compensation: Benefits, Coverage, and Costs, 2008* (Washington D.C.: National Academy of Social Insurance, 2010); pp. 44-45.

Highlights of the 2010 Closed Claims Study

- The mean total indemnity cost was \$14,256.29 (see Table 3-5). However, the median total indemnity cost was \$6,093.00. This significant difference indicates that there were many claims with large indemnity payouts that skewed the mean indemnity costs higher than the median.
- The mean total medical cost was \$15,237.84 (see Table 3-5). Of this total, the mean hospital cost was \$10,387.35, the mean physicians cost was \$3,642.31 and the mean cost categorized as “other medical” was \$6,139.33. As with indemnity costs, the median total medical expense was only \$7,827.00, again indicating the presence of many large medical claims that skewed the mean total medical cost higher than the median.
- The median duration of a claim was 406 days (see Table 3-6).
- It took an average of 23 days following an accident for an insurer to be notified; however, for half the claims, notification took place within seven days. Insurers took an average of 147 days from the date disability began to make the first payment to the claimant; however, for half the claims, first payment took place within 30 days (see Table 3-6).
- Median medical recovery time was 257 days (see Table 3-5), and median time away from work was 18 days (see Table 3-6).

Table 3-5
2010 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas*

	Univariate Statistics							n
	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	
Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	29,494.14	1,034.31	15,421.00	50,617.68	11.06	242.61	171.62	2,395
Total Indemnity (dollars)	14,256.29	714.94	6,093.00	34,988.29	25.31	948.81	245.42	2,395
Total Medical (dollars)	15,237.84	567.54	7,827.00	27,774.49	8.84	133.06	182.27	2,395
Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,642.31	112.73	2,369.50	4,748.05	5.26	54.64	130.36	1,774
Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	10,387.35	566.43	4,556.00	22,763.28	11.30	195.69	219.14	1,615
Total Other Medical (dollars)	6,139.33	302.69	2,411.50	13,698.13	9.09	133.83	223.12	2,048
Claim Duration (days)	531.46	10.15	406.00	496.50	3.46	19.75	93.42	2,395
Time Away from Work (days)	70.42	4.46	18.00	131.83	3.61	16.69	187.19	875
Medical Recovery (days)	365.35	10.73	256.50	375.18	3.57	26.74	102.69	1,222

* Claims that closed in 2009 with paid indemnity & medical

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-6
2010 Closed Claims Study
Time Intervals*

	Claim Duration	Time Taken to Notify Insurer	Time Taken for Insurer to Issue First Payment	Time Away from Work
Mean	531	23	147	70
Median	406	7	30	18
Count	2,395	2,043	1,501	875
Max	5,039	1,096	2,844	1,200
Min	7	1	1	1

* All time intervals are in days.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Eleven percent of injured workers retained an attorney to handle their claim (see Table 3-7).
- For claims involving a claimant attorney, the median indemnity cost was \$19,774.00. In contrast, for claims not involving a claimant attorney, the median indemnity cost was \$5,000.00 (see Table 3-7).
- For claims involving a claimant attorney, the median medical cost was \$11,855.00. In contrast, for claims not involving a claimant attorney, the median medical cost was \$7,324.50 (see Table 3-7).
- For claims involving a claimant attorney, the median lump sum settlement was \$15,315.00. In contrast, for claims not involving a claimant attorney, the median lump sum settlement was \$8,000.00 (see Table 3-7).
- It is important to note that these findings offer no statistical proof that involvement of an attorney results in greater indemnity or medical payments.

Table 3-7
2010 Closed Claims Study
Involvement of Claimant Attorney

	Count	Median Indemnity	Median Medical	Median Lump Sum*
Claimant Attorney Involved	273	\$19,774.00	\$11,855.00	\$15,315.00
No Claimant Attorney	2,122	\$5,000.00	\$7,324.50	\$8,000.00
All Cases	2,395	\$6,093.00	\$7,827.00	\$10,000.00

* Only 592 cases in the sample had lump sum settlements.

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- The mean employer legal expense was \$2,052.42 for those 1,053 claims that reported such an expense (see Table 3-8). Meanwhile, the mean claimant legal expense was \$5,936.45 for those 42 claims that itemized expenses. The median costs for employer and claimant legal expenses were \$667.00 and \$2,883.00, respectively.

Table 3-8
2010 Closed Claims Study
Legal Expense Associated with Claim

	Employer Legal Expense	Claimant Legal Expense
Mean	\$2,052.42	\$5,936.45
Median	\$667.00	\$2,883.00
Count	1,053	42

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- The most frequently injured body part(s) was the knee, followed by the lower back area and shoulder(s) (see Table 3-9). In prior years, all specific part of body codes were aggregated into boarder “major body regions.” The division discontinued this practice because specificity and clarity were lost in this rollup process. Of the top ten most frequently injured body parts, the highest median indemnity costs (\$12,353.00) involved injury to multiple upper extremities and the highest median medical costs (\$14,402.50) involved injury to the shoulder(s).
- The most frequent nature of injury was strain, followed by fracture and contusion (bruising) (see Table 3-9). Of the top ten most frequent nature of injury, the highest median indemnity costs (\$11,981.00) and the highest median medical costs (\$20,374.50) involved dislocation injuries.
- The most frequent cause of injury was lifting, followed by fall/slip/trip and strain (see Table 3-9). Of the top ten most frequent cause of injury, the highest median indemnity costs (\$15,200.00) and highest median medical cost (\$16,887.00) involved injury due to a fall from ladder or scaffolding.

Table 3-9
2010 Closed Claims Study
Claim Costs by Part of Body Injured, and Nature and Cause
of Injury*

Part of Body Injured	Median Indemnity	Mean Indemnity	Median Medical	Mean Medical	n
Knee	\$6,308.00	\$11,008.22	\$9,045.00	\$13,786.97	320
Lower Back Area	\$8,361.00	\$20,311.84	\$6,467.00	\$18,554.72	293
Shoulder(s)	\$10,923.50	\$15,237.33	\$14,402.50	\$18,066.43	290
Multiple Body Parts	\$10,977.00	\$22,681.23	\$9,679.00	\$25,937.28	193
Finger(s)	\$2,515.00	\$4,638.07	\$3,984.00	\$6,785.30	190
Wrist	\$6,032.00	\$11,160.40	\$7,121.00	\$10,523.50	121
Ankle	\$3,732.50	\$19,640.75	\$3,860.00	\$8,296.72	106
Hand	\$5,069.00	\$8,526.62	\$5,622.00	\$10,918.95	97
Multiple Upper Extremities	\$12,353.00	\$15,270.63	\$7,256.00	\$12,480.38	65
Foot	\$3,732.00	\$13,230.49	\$6,330.00	\$12,088.19	63
Nature of Injury					
Strain	\$6,901.50	\$15,051.26	\$8,072.00	\$14,342.20	772
Fracture	\$6,849.00	\$16,463.40	\$9,416.00	\$18,933.71	347
Contusion	\$4,090.00	\$10,008.02	\$5,545.00	\$11,856.30	189
Sprain	\$4,149.00	\$11,277.16	\$5,236.50	\$12,669.17	156
Laceration	\$2,243.50	\$5,429.31	\$4,573.50	\$9,457.23	128
All Other Specific Injuries, NOC**	\$9,059.50	\$19,000.46	\$8,711.00	\$15,920.23	110
All Other Cumulative Injury, NOC**	\$11,175.00	\$14,948.81	\$8,492.00	\$11,332.86	97
Dislocation	\$11,981.00	\$19,601.03	\$20,374.50	\$25,453.52	88
Multiple Physical Injuries Only	\$7,830.00	\$23,435.46	\$11,018.00	\$28,276.75	76
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	\$10,444.00	\$13,686.69	\$7,320.00	\$9,292.07	71
Cause of Injury					
Lifting	\$5,015.50	\$15,604.26	\$8,375.50	\$15,058.20	280
Fall, Slip or Trip, NOC**	\$6,204.00	\$18,786.25	\$9,475.50	\$16,415.16	220
Strain or Injury by NOC**	\$4,555.50	\$13,721.14	\$6,672.00	\$12,046.72	170
Repetitive Motion	\$11,819.00	\$14,998.01	\$7,676.50	\$10,080.16	152
Fall From Different Level (Elevation)	\$9,153.00	\$18,859.58	\$10,154.00	\$21,513.95	108
Other – Miscellaneous, NOC**	\$5,374.00	\$10,086.59	\$7,642.50	\$13,511.61	102
Twisting	\$5,171.00	\$11,279.84	\$8,428.00	\$15,245.46	87
Pushing or Pulling	\$12,576.00	\$18,380.64	\$10,906.00	\$16,056.09	81
Fall on Same Level	\$6,000.00	\$11,339.81	\$8,369.00	\$14,359.26	81
Fall from Ladder or Scaffolding	\$15,200.00	\$21,398.38	\$16,887.00	\$25,131.30	79

* Top ten part of body, nature, and cause of injury categories reported

** NOC = not otherwise classifiable

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Temporary total disability (TTD) claims were the most common type of claim (1,440) and its median indemnity cost was \$4,078.50. The next two most frequent types of claims, scheduled permanent partial (575) and lump sum settlements (171), had median total indemnity costs of \$9,837.00 and \$5,859.00, respectively (see Table 3-10).

Table 3-10
2010 Closed Claims Study
Indemnity Costs by Benefit Type*

Benefit Type	Mean	Median	n
Temporary Total	\$12,724.16	\$4,078.50	1,440
Temporary Partial	\$7,022.96	\$1,135.50	28
Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$25,151.99	\$15,465.00	147
Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$14,437.53	\$9,837.00	575
Lump Sum Settlements (Indemnity portion)	\$9,285.70	\$5,859.00	171

*Claims that closed in 2009 with paid indemnity & medical
Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-11
2010 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas

		Univariate Statistics							
Variable	Indemnity Benefit Type	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Claim Cost	Death	\$195,630.30	\$35,265.54	\$217,787.50	\$86,382.58	-0.43	-1.54	44.16	6
	Permanent Total Disability	\$97,923.00	\$84,135.00	\$97,923.00	\$118,984.86			121.51	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$28,260.88	\$1,284.04	\$17,978.00	\$30,790.16	2.68	9.43	108.95	575
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$45,682.50	\$3,886.45	\$28,130.00	\$47,120.69	2.34	8.15	103.15	147
	Temporary Total Injury	\$28,711.32	\$1,502.55	\$13,380.50	\$57,017.81	12.16	248.86	198.59	1,440
	Temporary Partial	\$15,044.50	\$3,761.74	\$3,907.50	\$19,905.24	1.65	1.94	132.31	28
	Indemnity Portion	\$103,743.70	\$60,086.06	\$60,828.00	\$104,072.10	1.54		100.32	3
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$16,925.56	\$1,292.26	\$12,631.00	\$16,898.55	3.16	13.52	99.84	171
Total Indemnity	Death	\$180,519.50	\$39,261.54	\$214,193.50	\$96,170.73	-0.44	-1.46	53.27	6
	Permanent Total Disability	\$65,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$84,852.81			130.54	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$14,437.53	\$702.79	\$9,837.00	\$16,852.38	2.64	8.74	116.73	575
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$25,151.99	\$2,083.70	\$15,465.00	\$25,263.50	1.48	1.92	100.44	147
	Temporary Total Injury	\$12,724.16	\$1,061.75	\$4,078.50	\$40,290.69	26.91	899.14	316.65	1,440
	Temporary Partial	\$7,022.96	\$1,962.04	\$1,135.50	\$10,382.14	1.78	3.21	147.83	28
	Indemnity Portion	\$42,889.33	\$20,351.93	\$36,000.00	\$35,250.59	0.85		82.19	3
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$9,285.70	\$937.57	\$5,859.00	\$12,260.33	3.58	15.66	132.03	171
Total Medical	Death	\$15,110.83	\$5,980.01	\$14,499.50	\$14,647.97	0.09	-2.70	96.94	6
	Permanent Total Disability	\$32,923.00	\$24,135.00	\$32,923.00	\$34,132.04			103.67	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$13,823.35	\$725.18	\$8,313.00	\$17,389.24	3.28	14.62	125.80	575
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$20,530.51	\$2,396.91	\$11,514.00	\$29,061.01	4.81	33.72	141.55	147
	Temporary Total Injury	\$15,987.16	\$837.30	\$7,774.50	\$31,773.44	8.98	124.45	198.74	1,440
	Temporary Partial	\$8,021.54	\$1,971.21	\$3,376.00	\$10,430.69	1.94	3.66	130.03	28
	Indemnity Portion	\$60,854.33	\$40,313.82	\$24,828.00	\$69,825.58	1.70		114.74	3
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$7,639.87	\$633.73	\$6,088.00	\$8,287.07	3.69	20.19	108.47	171

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-11 continued
2010 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas

		Univariate Statistics							
Variable	Indemnity Benefit Type	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Total Hospital	Death	\$16,433.75	\$5,236.25	\$15,758.50	\$10,472.49	0.21	-3.53	63.73	4
	Permanent Total Disability	\$19,245.00		\$19,245.00					1
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$7,800.69	\$582.69	\$4,203.00	\$11,726.34	4.90	36.82	150.32	405
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$10,162.77	\$1,422.73	\$4,736.00	\$14,785.44	2.89	9.40	145.49	108
	Temporary Total Injury	\$11,961.63	\$884.80	\$5,170.50	\$27,528.52	10.28	149.36	230.14	968
	Temporary Partial	\$3,489.11	\$1,169.16	\$1,246.00	\$4,960.35	2.06	3.55	142.17	18
	Indemnity Portion	\$3,931.00		\$3,931.00					1
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$5,456.01	\$700.78	\$3,295.00	\$6,937.41	2.97	11.87	127.15	98
Total Physician	Death	\$4,447.50	\$1,812.50	\$4,447.50	\$2,563.26			57.63	2
	Permanent Total Disability	\$12,177.00		\$12,177.00					1
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$3,892.36	\$225.41	\$2,854.00	\$4,959.03	8.96	129.86	127.40	484
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$5,347.21	\$517.80	\$3,868.00	\$5,926.49	2.52	8.65	110.83	131
	Temporary Total Injury	\$3,401.41	\$147.22	\$2,045.50	\$4,618.13	3.80	20.61	135.77	984
	Temporary Partial	\$2,243.43	\$607.79	\$564.00	\$2,785.24	1.33	0.61	124.15	21
	Indemnity Portion	\$3,753.50	\$538.50	\$3,753.50	\$761.55			20.29	2
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$2,743.87	\$243.97	\$2,115.50	\$2,738.59	2.92	12.87	99.81	126
Total Other Medical	Death	\$4,008.75	\$2,481.26	\$2,579.00	\$4,962.52	1.16	0.30	123.79	4
	Permanent Total Disability	\$17,212.00	\$8,424.00	\$17,212.00	\$11,913.34			69.22	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$4,913.27	\$298.69	\$2,722.00	\$6,985.86	3.63	18.23	142.18	547
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$8,413.28	\$1,419.79	\$4,908.00	\$17,096.51	8.57	89.48	203.21	145
	Temporary Total Injury	\$6,630.57	\$465.41	\$2,103.00	\$15,878.77	8.50	112.91	239.48	1,164
	Temporary Partial	\$4,587.60	\$1,743.09	\$1,252.00	\$8,715.44	3.86	16.90	189.98	25
	Indemnity Portion	\$31,107.33	\$16,741.14	\$24,828.00	\$28,996.50	0.93		93.21	3
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$3,073.46	\$336.17	\$1,716.00	\$3,905.95	2.25	5.35	127.09	135
Lump Sum Settlement	Death								0
	Permanent Total Disability								0
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	\$13,690.65	\$1,171.46	\$9,838.00	\$14,584.59	2.66	9.93	106.53	155
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	\$20,914.60	\$2,682.55	\$16,000.00	\$17,590.66	1.04	0.13	84.11	43
	Temporary Total Injury	\$17,716.21	\$1,124.85	\$11,486.00	\$18,414.61	1.66	2.41	103.94	268
	Temporary Partial	\$18,346.50	\$5,285.07	\$16,933.00	\$10,570.15	0.43	-3.14	57.61	4
	Indemnity Portion	\$11,411.00		\$11,411.00					1
	Lump Sum Settlement	\$9,081.26	\$1,304.08	\$4,790.00	\$13,040.78	3.51	15.11	143.60	100

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-11 continued
2010 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas

		Univariate Statistics							
Variable	Indemnity Benefit Type	Mean*	Standard Error*	Median*	Standard Deviation*	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
Claim Duration	Death	1,620.83	596.91	1,140.00	1,462.12	2.08	4.62	90.21	6
	Permanent Total Disability	1,577.50	1,170.50	1,577.50	1,655.34			104.93	2
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	586.30	17.44	503.00	418.10	3.35	21.91	71.31	575
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	789.61	56.24	504.00	681.92	1.81	3.75	86.36	147
	Temporary Total Injury	469.61	12.42	342.50	471.24	4.08	28.08	100.35	1,440
	Temporary Partial	410.18	72.26	286.50	382.35	1.65	2.39	93.22	28
	Indemnity Portion	2,237.67	718.93	2,936.00	1,245.22	-1.72		55.65	3
	Lump Sum Settlement	540.54	32.19	393.00	420.91	2.17	5.98	77.87	171
Medical Recovery	Death	660.50	363.50	660.50	514.07			77.83	2
	Permanent Total Disability	2,748.00		2,748.00					1
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	347.89	17.79	260.00	356.56	5.62	59.84	102.49	402
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	576.06	72.57	309.00	672.94	2.39	8.57	116.82	86
	Temporary Total Injury	334.27	12.58	233.00	311.27	1.60	2.83	93.12	612
	Temporary Partial	177.78	37.45	202.00	112.34	-0.19	-1.57	63.19	9
	Indemnity Portion								
	Lump Sum Settlement	427.57	33.19	359.00	335.22	1.54	2.41	78.40	102
Time Away From Work	Death	667.00	352.00	667.00	497.80			74.63	2
	Permanent Total Disability	580.00		580.00					1
	Scheduled Permanent Partial	89.55	9.51	22.50	142.91	2.57	7.71	159.59	226
	Unscheduled Permanent Partial	143.63	37.09	53.50	234.57	3.00	10.80	163.32	40
	Temporary Total Injury	58.22	4.70	19.00	106.25	3.72	15.91	182.48	510
	Temporary Partial	22.67	10.36	9.00	25.37	0.94	-1.61	111.95	6
	Indemnity Portion								
	Lump Sum Settlement	13.99	4.08	2.00	35.60	4.12	18.66	254.51	76

* In days

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-12
2010 Closed Claims Study
Claim Costs For Repetitive Motion-Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Injuries

Cause of Injury	Median Indemnity	Mean Indemnity	Median Medical	Mean Medical	Median Total Costs	Mean Total Costs	n
Repetitive Motion-Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	\$11,819.00	\$14,998.01	\$7,676.50	\$10,080.16	\$19,179.50	\$25,078.16	152

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Carpal tunnel syndrome injuries had median total indemnity costs of \$11,819.00 and median total medical costs of \$7,676.50. Median total costs for carpal tunnel claims totaled \$19,179.50. (See Table 3-12).

Comparative Analysis of 1999-2010 CCS Claims Costs and Temporal Characteristics

K.S.A. 44-557a(c) mandates the Director of Workers Compensation “to conduct studies of open and closed claims under the Workers Compensation Act” and to seek advice in order to “make valid statistical conclusions as to the distributions of costs of workers compensation benefits.” Data collected for the division’s Closed Claims Study (CCS) should provide a foundation for meaningful statistical conclusions about costs and temporal characteristics of workers compensation claims in Kansas, and thus help identify trends in these claims characteristics. The CCS study is done annually, using the original study as a baseline for later years. Each CCS uses data from the prior calendar year; thus, the 2010 CCS is based on calendar year 2009 data. See Table 3-5 above. The comparative study below contains data from calendar years 1998-2009. See Table 3-13.

Univariate Statistics

Univariate statistics are important quantitative tools for describing the statistical distribution of workers compensation data. The term “univariate” refers to presentation or analysis of one variable at a time and usually involves descriptive statistics, such as frequency distributions, measures of central tendency (e.g., mean and median) and dispersion (e.g., variance and standard deviation). Important variables associated with workers compensation claims include the following:

- **total indemnity costs** for the claim
- **total medical costs** for the claim
- **total cost of the claim** (includes total medical and total indemnity)
- **total physician, hospital and other medical costs** for the claim
- **claim duration** (calculated from date of injury to date of closing)
- **time away from work** (calculated from date of disability to return to work date)
- **medical recovery time** for the claim (calculated from date of injury to date of maximum medical improvement)

It is extremely important to note that after 12 years of analyzing claims data, the division still maintains that distribution of medical and indemnity claim costs in Kansas are not normally distributed and, therefore, the median, rather than the mean (“average”), is the more appropriate measure of central tendency for summarizing closed claims costs data, since the median is relatively unaffected by high-cost outliers. A word of caution: none of these numbers has been controlled for inflation (see below for claim costs controlled for inflation).

Statistical measures of dispersion, such as standard deviation or skewness, help explain how outliers “inflate” the mean for both claim costs and characteristics variables. All nine variables show positive skewness (greater than zero) for every year of the CCS study (see Table 3-13). For all years, the sample distributions for claim costs and temporal variables have been positively skewed, or right skewed. Compared to a normally distributed variable, in the shape of a bell curve, the distribution of claim costs (for both indemnity and all medical variables) are skewed right, with most of the claims bunched near the left wall of the histogram, while a relatively few claims extend the histogram out to the right giving it a long tail. Hence, we use the term right skewed or positively skewed, because the values in the tail extend the distribution into positive, not negative, values. Quantitative assessment of the skewness of a distribution can be calculated, but it must be assessed together with another measure - kurtosis, or the tendency of data to be distributed toward the ends or tails of the spread.

For a normally distributed variable, kurtosis would be close to zero.¹² If kurtosis is less than zero, then the distribution is referred to as “light tailed,” but if greater than zero, it is described as “heavy tailed.” Since the distributions of all the study variables are asymmetrical (values cannot be less than zero), the kurtosis measures indicate that there are many outliers (high cost and large number of days) in the tails of the distribution of the study variables (kurtosis is much higher for some of the medical cost variables).

Please note the costs below (see Table 3-13 and Figure 3-1) are actual (nominal) costs and are not controlled for inflation. See the section beginning on page 139 for inflation-adjusted analysis.

¹² Actually, kurtosis of the normal distribution is three, but SAS software subtracts three from the calculation, so that the reference point becomes zero, a more intuitively appealing number in their estimation.

Table 3-13
2010 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas for Calendar Years 1998-2009

Calendar Year	Variable	Univariate Statistics							n
		Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	
2009	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	29,494.14	1,034.31	15,421.00	50,617.68	11.06	242.61	171.62	2,395
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	14,256.29	714.94	6,093.00	34,988.29	25.31	948.81	245.42	2,395
	Total Medical (dollars)	15,237.84	567.54	7,827.00	27,774.49	8.84	133.06	182.27	2,395
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,642.31	112.73	2,369.50	4,748.05	5.26	54.64	130.36	1,774
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	10,387.35	566.43	4,556.00	22,763.28	11.30	195.69	219.14	1,615
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	6,139.33	302.69	2,411.50	13,698.13	9.09	133.83	223.12	2,048
	Claim Duration (days)	531.46	10.15	406.00	496.50	3.46	19.75	93.42	2,395
	Time Away from Work (days)	70.42	4.46	18.00	131.83	3.61	16.69	187.19	875
	Medical Recovery (days)	365.35	10.73	256.50	375.18	3.57	26.74	102.69	1,222
2008	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	24,156.13	724.80	13,195.00	38,407.64	6.61	73.71	159.00	2,808
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	11,116.04	348.91	4,688.50	18,489.00	4.69	37.43	166.33	2,808
	Total Medical (dollars)	13,040.09	470.77	7,138.50	24,946.25	10.56	176.22	191.30	2,808
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,143.57	85.46	2,178.50	3,808.58	4.76	47.46	121.15	1,986
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	10,268.88	526.92	4,480.00	24,100.57	12.76	241.34	234.70	2,092
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	4,436.32	271.95	1,792.00	12,171.21	14.62	301.63	274.35	2,003
	Claim Duration (days)	466.43	7.63	370.00	404.49	3.55	24.64	86.72	2,808
	Time Away from Work (days)	76.78	3.99	31.00	125.15	3.93	22.05	163.00	986
	Medical Recovery (days)	264.02	7.00	186.00	269.12	3.38	26.16	101.93	1,476
2007	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	21,686.76	698.95	10,278.31	35,502.35	5.79	62.31	163.71	2,580
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	10,239.95	392.22	3,507.00	19,922.38	6.69	78.93	194.56	2,580
	Total Medical (dollars)	11,446.81	424.36	5,945.25	21,554.94	9.96	186.75	188.31	2,580
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,028.54	95.15	1,850.12	4,206.23	4.91	42.68	138.89	1,954
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	8,983.19	427.21	4,112.00	18,899.02	9.40	150.18	210.38	1,957
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	3,186.71	130.31	1,240.00	5,480.75	4.99	41.87	171.99	1,769
	Claim Duration (days)	474.47	9.33	365.50	474.12	5.27	51.14	99.93	2,580
	Time Away from Work (days)	76.75	4.18	28.00	141.73	3.97	19.29	184.66	1,151
	Medical Recovery (days)	296.06	9.74	194.00	377.45	7.37	110.75	127.49	1,502
2006	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	22,143.33	805.7	11,795.50	41,522.89	14.68	361.87	187.52	2,656
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	11,148.42	492.02	4,392.00	25,356.69	21.93	784.02	227.45	2,656
	Total Medical (dollars)	10,994.91	469.04	6,133.50	24,172.55	20.74	701.56	219.85	2,656
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,158.97	85.34	1,984.00	4,146.49	4.39	31.74	131.26	2,361
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	6,983.68	281.24	3,614.50	12,399.94	5.48	41.61	177.56	1,944
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	3,745.40	433.96	1,179.00	20,210.63	40.38	1783.36	539.61	2,169
	Claim Duration (days)	483.71	9.11	359	469.50	3.46	19.34	97.06	2,656
	Time Away from Work (days)	77.52	4.4	28	165.66	9.9	179.45	213.7	1,418
	Medical Recovery (days)	296.82	7.43	197	338.57	3.05	14.22	114.07	2,075

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-13 continued
2010 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas for Calendar Years 1998-2009

Calendar Year	Variable	Univariate Statistics							
		Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
2005	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	20,016.46	560.88	11,164.00	26,904.65	3.66	20.76	134.41	2,301
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	9,959.35	336.91	4,000.00	16,161.23	3.93	24.96	162.27	2,301
	Total Medical (dollars)	10,057.11	281.61	6,148.00	13,508.48	3.89	25.37	134.32	2,301
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,718.30	71.81	1,667.00	3,335.88	3.39	17.92	122.72	2,158
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	6,097.44	211.24	3,424.00	8,845.00	3.87	21.84	145.05	1,753
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	3,199.88	114.32	1,432.00	5,108.71	4.65	35.73	159.65	1,997
	Claim Duration (days)	555.24	33.25	394.00	1,594.92	41.4	1,885.81	287.25	2,301
	Time Away from Work (days)	78.32	4.42	28.00	158.66	7.43	98.19	202.57	1,291
	Medical Recovery (days)	334.7	8.90	205.00	405.5	3.95	27.15	121.15	2,074
2004	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	19,891.88	850.95	9,715.00	29,904.65	3.7	19.11	150.34	1,235
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	9,555.47	440.61	3,223.00	15,484.19	3.24	13.04	162.05	1,235
	Total Medical (dollars)	10,336.40	526	4,927.00	18,481.42	5.54	44.27	178.8	1,235
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,011.20	143.17	1,501.50	4,893.05	5.65	51.95	162.49	1,168
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	6,114.34	405.04	2,667.50	1,352.14	7	71.9	202.02	930
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	3,293.00	168.37	1,184.00	5,429.66	3.43	16.09	164.89	1,040
	Claim Duration (days)	555.25	14.71	391	517.08	1.86	4.96	93.13	1,235
	Time Away from Work (days)	88.34	7.55	30	190.73	6.16	61.14	215.91	638
	Medical Recovery (days)	329.95	11.7	193	380.24	2.45	10.22	115.24	1,057
2003	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	24,244.95	1,978.32	11,242.50	104,308.31	20.91	511.65	430.23	2,780
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	12,641.78	1,351.00	4,903.00	71,219.41	32.74	1,294.86	563.37	2,779
	Total Medical (dollars)	11,611.90	1,026.30	5,033.00	54,102.51	21.19	513.33	465.92	2,779
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	3,357.92	225.12	1,811.00	11,617.40	24.84	735.95	345.97	2,663
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	7,698.89	909.94	2,751.00	41,439.79	18.63	384.22	538.26	2,074
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,873.14	374.45	986	18,148.43	41.88	1,915.81	631.66	2,349
	Claim Duration (days)	619.8	11.01	489	526.13	2.33	8.92	84.89	2,283
	Time Away from Work (days)	272.37	87.3	35	3,483.27	19.95	399.19	1,278.88	1,592
	Medical Recovery (days)	368.08	8.43	246	402.81	3.39	22.74	109.44	2,282
2002	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	17,690.36	711.14	9,147.50	27,852.79	5.25	46.26	157.45	1,534
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	9,318.82	413.97	3,732.00	16,187.27	4.36	28.97	173.71	1,529
	Total Medical (dollars)	8,401.91	405.68	4,285.50	15,888.80	8.84	126.75	189.11	1,534
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,802.84	129.6	1,433.00	4,300.40	5.2	47.54	153.43	1,101
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4,383.59	290.22	2,008.00	8,614.33	7.81	91.15	196.51	881
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,127.50	154.13	780	4,972.91	14.56	326.46	233.74	1,041
	Claim Duration (days)	551.97	14.61	384.5	572.27	2.67	9.31	103.68	1,534
	Time Away from Work (days)	2,385.45	291.8	31	8,927.45	3.64	11.27	374.25	936
	Medical Recovery (days)	323.44	13.54	164	439.49	2.82	10.1	135.88	1,053

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-13 continued
2010 Closed Claims Study
Workers Compensation Claims in Kansas for Calendar Years 1998-2009

		Univariate Statistics							
Calendar Year	Variable	Mean	Standard Error	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Coefficient of Variation	n
2001	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	14,856.73	544.94	7,398.50	23,577.91	5.29	47.78	158.7	1,872
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,442.08	307.06	2,573.00	12,863.64	3.82	18.93	172.85	1,755
	Total Medical (dollars)	7,879.78	332.67	4,108.50	14,393.53	9.26	144.12	182.66	1,872
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,072.15	77.65	1,202.00	2,828.64	5.28	53.14	136.51	1,327
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	3,902.37	189.37	2,327.50	5,897.96	5.12	42.04	151.14	970
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,120.92	260.95	874	9,020.72	30.02	985.84	425.32	1,195
	Claim Duration (days)	500.49	13.04	324.5	564.4	3.01	11.11	112.77	1,872
	Time Away from Work (days)	128.11	7.06	50	246.28	6.23	56.64	192.24	1,216
	Medical Recovery (days)	391.55	11.53	241.5	499.03	3.44	15.47	127.45	1,872
2000	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	13,639.39	408.46	7,064.00	19,197.63	4.12	30.52	140.75	2,209
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	6,530.81	228.65	2,296.00	10,746.36	3.62	17.84	164.55	2,209
	Total Medical (dollars)	7,108.58	232.69	3,834.00	10,936.24	5.98	66.35	153.85	2,209
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,282.25	66.81	1,351.50	3,077.74	4.14	29.34	134.86	2,122
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4,314.73	187.53	2,300.00	7,594.41	8.94	140.10	176.01	1,640
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	2,136.52	103.46	683.00	4,353.92	7.59	105.57	203.79	1,771
	Claim Duration (days)	449.83	9.19	332.00	431.81	2.61	9.65	95.99	2,209
	Time Away from Work (days)	76.42	3.27	32.00	121.46	3.38	14.36	158.94	1,378
	Medical Recovery (days)	261.30	6.48	175.00	304.04	3.13	15.31	116.36	2,199
1999	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	16,800.72	592.8	6,909.00	29,371.84	5.57	50.97	174.82	2,455
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,235.45	264.76	2,115.00	13,118.47	4.19	24.68	181.31	2,455
	Total Medical (dollars)	6,872.88	280.39	3,342.00	13,892.52	11.06	200.06	202.14	2,455
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,770.01	131.20	1,369.00	6,409.96	23.59	833.40	231.41	2,387
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	4,215.40	200.59	2,051.50	8,231.63	10.06	175.24	195.28	1,684
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	1,603.54	93.34	557.00	4,144.81	10.76	175.05	258.48	1,972
	Claim Duration (days)	442.86	8.32	329.00	412.25	2.28	8.92	93.09	2,455
	Time Away from Work (days)	89.94	4.28	29.00	166.78	4.41	26.40	185.44	1,519
	Medical Recovery (days)	256.67	6.53	151.00	323.25	3.38	17.74	125.94	2,453
1998	Total Cost of Claim (dollars)	17,484.72	694.38	7,396.00	32,338.94	7.49	110.87	184.96	2,169
	Total Indemnity (dollars)	7,936.09	306.92	2,926.00	14,294.14	4.85	36.36	180.12	2,169
	Total Medical (dollars)	7,163.45	1,252.84	2,605.00	58,321.20	44.66	2,048.86	814.15	2,167
	Total Physician Costs (dollars)	2,039.81	68.55	1,042.00	3,128.68	4.31	28.36	153.38	2,083
	Total Hospital Costs (dollars)	3,612.86	171.30	1,655.00	6,538.48	6.41	68.60	180.98	1,457
	Total Other Medical (dollars)	1,777.74	221.00	517.50	9,371.18	35.10	1,383.89	527.14	1,798
	Claim Duration (days)	423.46	8.85	314.00	412.31	2.76	11.30	97.37	2,169
	Time Away from Work (days)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Medical Recovery (days)	280.47	6.79	184.50	315.42	3.07	15.40	112.46	2,158

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Figure 3-1
Median Total Indemnity & Total Medical Claim
Costs in Kansas 1998-2009
(Non Inflation-Adjusted)

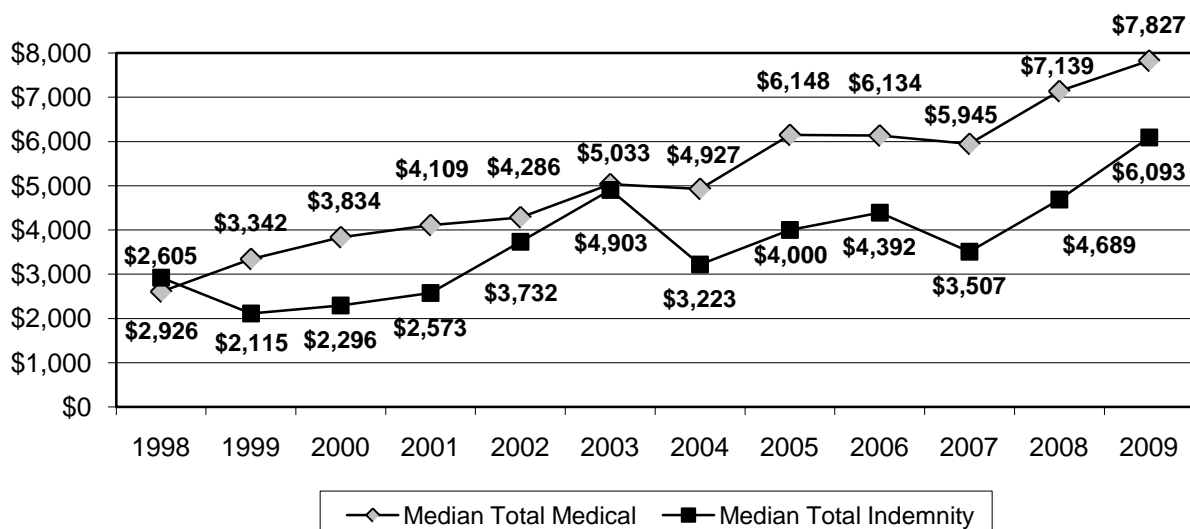
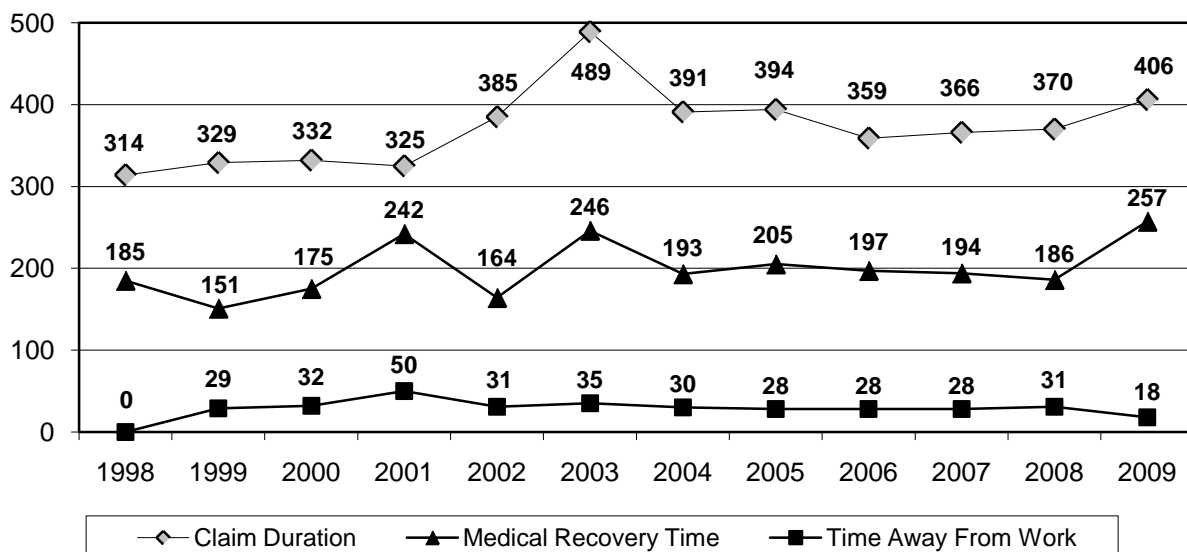


Figure 3-2
Median Temporal Characteristics of Closed
Claims in Kansas 1998-2009



Total Claim Costs for CCS 1999-2010

Total costs for each claim were calculated for each year of the CCS and include:

- **total indemnity costs** for the claim
- **total medical costs** for the claim, which included the **total physician, hospital and other medical costs**

Median total claim costs per sample year are reported in Table 3-14. Median total claim costs for 2009 were \$15,421.00. Indemnity constituted 48.34 percent of median total claim cost for 2009, while medical was 51.66 percent.

Table 3-14
2010 Closed Claims Study
Total Claims Costs* for Calendar Years 1998-2009

Calendar Year	Median Total Costs (Dollars)*	Percent Indemnity	Percent Medical
1998	7,396.00	52.58	47.42
1999	6,909.00	51.28	48.72
2000	7,064.00	47.88	52.12
2001	7,398.00	46.96	53.04
2002	9,147.00	52.51	47.49
2003	11,242.00	52.12	47.88
2004	9,715.00	48.04	51.96
2005	11,164.00	49.76	50.24
2006	11,795.50	50.35	49.65
2007	10,278.31	47.22	52.78
2008	13,195.00	46.02	53.98
2009	15,421.00	48.34	51.66

*Sum of total incurred indemnity & medical costs per claim
Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Temporal Characteristics of Claims for CCS 1999-2010

Table 3-15 (below) and Figure 3-2 (above) show the overall increase in the average number of days for claim duration, time away from work and medical recovery time.

- Claim duration increased, on average, 3.06 percent yearly and, in total, 29.30 percent from 1998-2009.
- Time away from work decreased, on average, 1.07 percent yearly and, in total, 37.93 percent from 1999-2009 (note: 1998 data was not available).
- Medical recovery time increased, on average, 6.08 percent yearly but increased, in total, 38.92 percent from 1998-2009.

Table 3-15
2010 Closed Claims Study
Temporal Characteristics of Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2009

		Median Number of Days	Average Annual Increase 1998-2009*	Total Increase 1998-2009*
Claim Duration			3.06%	29.30%
	1998	314		
	1999	329		
	2000	332		
	2001	325		
	2002	385		
	2003	489		
	2004	391		
	2005	394		
	2006	359		
	2007	366		
	2008	370		
	2009	406		
Time Away From Work			-1.07%	-37.93%
	1998	n/a		
	1999	29		
	2000	32		
	2001	50		
	2002	31		
	2003	35		
	2004	30		
	2005	28		
	2006	28		
	2007	28		
	2008	31		
	2009	18		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-15 continued
2010 Closed Claims Study
Temporal Characteristics of Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2009

		Median Number of Days	Average Annual Increase 1998-2009*	Total Increase 1998-2009*
Medical Recovery Time			6.08%	38.92%
	1998	185		
	1999	151		
	2000	175		
	2001	242		
	2002	164		
	2003	246		
	2004	193		
	2005	205		
	2006	197		
	2007	194		
	2008	186		
	2009	257		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Inflation-Adjusted Comparative Analysis of 1999-2009 CCS Claims Costs

In order to compare claim costs over time, the division used standard statistical procedures to adjust for inflation. Every year, the value of the dollar to the average American consumer and employers is driven down by inflation. This makes comparison of year-to-year costs difficult because the value of the dollar changes. In order to control for this fluctuation, BLS produces multiplying factors that are meant to allow costs to be compared over time to account for inflation. These factors are referred to as the Consumer Price Indexes and when used properly in an inflation adjustment formula, these indexes allow the researcher to represent each year's costs with a consistent dollar value. See Appendix A for detail on the methodology.

Highlights of this analysis are as follows:

- Table 3-16 shows both real (inflation adjusted) and nominal median indemnity costs for calendar years 1998-2008. All costs are expressed in 2008 dollars. Median total indemnity costs, adjusted for inflation, increased, on average, 5.29 percent yearly from 1998-2008. Inflation adjusted median total indemnity costs, over the same period, reveal that indemnity increased 21.50 percent in total.
- Examining specific benefit types, total indemnity costs, adjusted for inflation, for temporary total disability (TTD) claims increased, on average, 5.78 percent yearly from 1998-2008 (see Table 3-16). Total increase, adjusted for inflation, over the same period, was 41.00 percent. Median total medical costs for TTD claims increased, on average, 11.79 percent yearly and in total 174.40 percent from 1998-2008.
- Costs for the same period, for temporary and permanent partial claims, and unscheduled and scheduled permanent partial claims, also are shown in Table 3-16.
- Figure 3-3 illustrates the trend in the average, inflation-adjusted median of total indemnity and total medical costs for 1998-2008.

Table 3-16
2010 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2008

	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998-2008*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998-2008*	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998-2008*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998-2008*
Total Indemnity for all claims			5.29%	21.50%			8.10%	107.73%
1998	\$2,926	\$3,860			\$2,605	\$3,436		
1999	\$2,115	\$2,733			\$3,342	\$4,319		
2000	\$2,296	\$2,871			\$3,834	\$4,794		
2001	\$2,573	\$3,129			\$4,109	\$4,997		
2002	\$3,732	\$4,467			\$4,286	\$5,129		
2003	\$4,903	\$5,740			\$5,033	\$5,892		
2004	\$3,223	\$3,674			\$4,927	\$5,616		
2005	\$4,000	\$4,412			\$6,148	\$6,781		
2006	\$4,392	\$4,690			\$6,134	\$6,550		
2007	\$3,507	\$3,642			\$5,945	\$6,174		
2008	\$4,689	\$4,689			\$7,139	\$7,139		
Temporary total claims			5.78%	41.00%			11.79%	174.40%
1998	\$1,853	\$2,444			\$1,952	\$2,574		
1999	\$1,478	\$1,909			\$2,722	\$3,517		
2000	\$1,359	\$1,699			\$2,947	\$3,685		
2001	\$1,600	\$1,946			\$3,512	\$4,271		
2002	\$2,284	\$2,734			\$4,630	\$5,541		
2003	\$2,910	\$3,407			\$4,886	\$5,720		
2004	\$2,495	\$2,844			\$4,310	\$4,913		
2005	\$2,225	\$2,453			\$5,229	\$5,766		
2006	\$2,409	\$2,573			\$5,271	\$5,629		
2007	\$2,331	\$2,421			\$5,204	\$5,404		
2008	\$3,447	\$3,447			\$7,064	\$7,064		
Temporary partial claims			41.12%	-68.80%			13.67%	-1.40%
1998	\$2,748	\$3,624			\$3,609	\$4,761		
1999	\$657	\$848			\$2,395	\$3,095		
2000	\$402	\$503			\$2,671	\$3,340		
2001	\$526	\$639			\$2,158	\$2,624		
2002	\$423	\$506			\$1,257	\$1,504		
2003	\$432	\$506			\$839	\$982		
2004	\$324	\$369			\$1,317	\$1,501		
2005	\$2,110	\$2,327			\$3,776	\$4,165		
2006	\$4,384	\$4,682			\$4,423	\$4,723		
2007	\$1,188	\$1,234			\$2,924	\$3,036		
2008	\$1,132	\$1,132			\$4,694	\$4,694		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-16 continued
2010 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2008

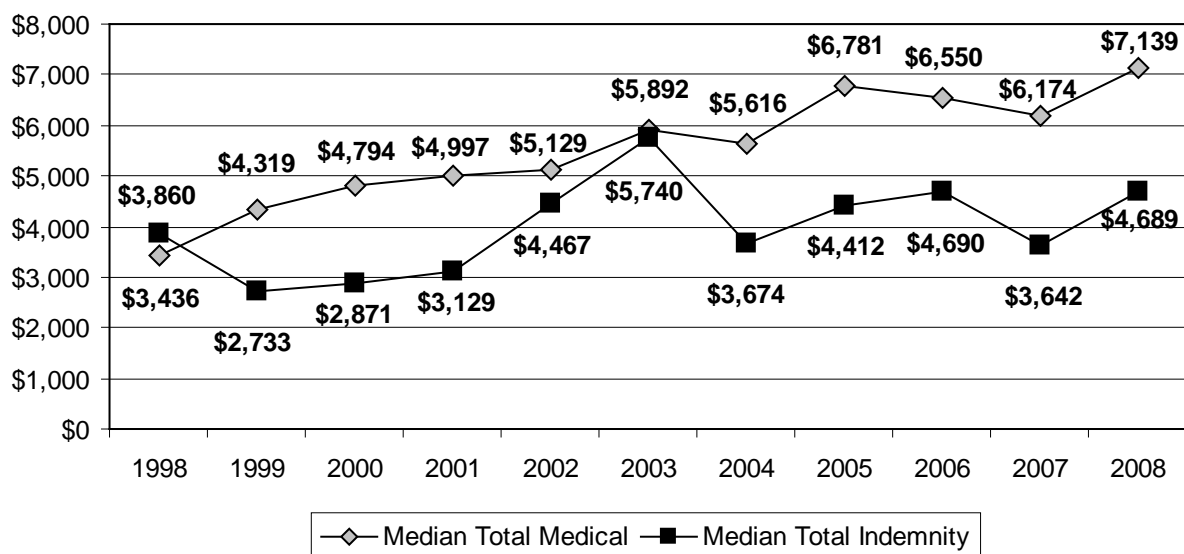
	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Indemnity Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2008*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2008*	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Medical Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2008*	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2008*
Scheduled permanent partial claims			4.40%	12.00%			13.70%	50.60%
1998	\$4,713	\$6,217			\$4,287	\$5,655		
1999	\$4,315	\$5,576			\$4,939	\$6,382		
2000	\$6,000	\$7,502			\$5,810	\$7,264		
2001	\$5,745	\$6,987			\$4,660	\$5,667		
2002	\$5,070	\$6,068			\$3,260	\$3,902		
2003	\$7,440	\$8,710			\$6,386	\$7,475		
2004	\$5,304	\$6,046			\$3,597	\$4,100		
2005	\$8,542	\$9,421			\$8,321	\$9,177		
2006	\$7,781	\$8,405			\$8,755	\$9,349		
2007	\$7,036	\$7,306			\$8,189	\$8,504		
2008	\$6,962	\$6,962			\$8,518	\$8,518		
Unscheduled permanent partial claims			1.80%	-12.20%			-1.50%	-38.20%
1998	\$8,126	\$10,719			\$5,771	\$7,613		
1999	\$7,724	\$9,980			\$6,923	\$8,946		
2000	\$8,848	\$11,063			\$6,607	\$8,261		
2001	\$7,844	\$9,540			\$6,779	\$8,244		
2002	\$9,999	\$11,967			\$4,365	\$5,224		
2003	\$8,461	\$9,905			\$5,798	\$6,787		
2004	\$8,054	\$9,181			\$7,866	\$8,966		
2005	\$9,589	\$10,575			\$9,343	\$10,304		
2006	\$13,536	\$14,455			\$7,824	\$8,355		
2007	\$17,023	\$17,677			\$7,561	\$7,852		
2008	\$9,408	\$9,408			\$4,703	\$4,703		
Permanent partial claims**			1.30%	7.40%			4.50%	26.40%
1998	\$6,135	\$8,093			\$4,844	\$6,390		
1999	\$6,708	\$8,668			\$6,356	\$8,213		
2000	\$7,485	\$9,358			\$6,166	\$7,709		
2001	\$7,093	\$8,626			\$6,117	\$7,439		
2002	\$7,280	\$8,713			\$4,088	\$4,893		
2003	\$8,004	\$9,370			\$5,891	\$6,896		
2004	\$6,980	\$7,956			\$7,134	\$8,132		
2005	\$8,905	\$9,821			\$8,835	\$9,744		
2006	\$9,130	\$9,750			\$8,485	\$9,061		
2007	\$8,238	\$8,555			\$7,894	\$8,197		
2008	\$8,695	\$8,695			\$8,075	\$8,075		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

**Includes both scheduled and unscheduled permanent partial disability

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Figure 3-3
Average (Median) Total Indemnity & Total
Medical Claim Costs in Kansas 1998-2008
(Inflation-Adjusted)



- Median total medical costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased on average 8.10 percent yearly and 107.73 percent in total from 1998-2008 (see Table 3-17).
- Median total hospital costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased on average 8.36 percent yearly and 105.20 percent in total from 1998-2008 (see Table 3-17).
- Median total physician costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased on average 5.91 percent yearly and 58.49 percent in total from 1998-2008 (see Table 3-17).
- Median total other-medical costs for all claims, adjusted for inflation, increased on average 11.51 percent yearly and 162.50 percent in total from 1998-2008 (see Table 3-17).

Table 3-17
2010 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Medical Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2008

		Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2008	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2008
Total Medical Costs for all Claims				8.10%	107.73%
	1998	\$2,605	\$3,436		
	1999	\$3,342	\$4,319		
	2000	\$3,834	\$4,794		
	2001	\$4,109	\$4,997		
	2002	\$4,286	\$5,129		
	2003	\$5,033	\$5,892		
	2004	\$4,927	\$5,616		
	2005	\$6,148	\$6,781		
	2006	\$6,134	\$6,550		
	2007	\$5,945	\$6,174		
	2008	\$7,139	\$7,139		
Total Hospital Costs for all Claims				8.36%	105.20%
	1998	\$1,655	\$2,183		
	1999	\$2,052	\$2,651		
	2000	\$2,300	\$2,876		
	2001	\$2,328	\$2,831		
	2002	\$2,008	\$2,403		
	2003	\$2,751	\$3,221		
	2004	\$2,668	\$3,041		
	2005	\$3,424	\$3,776		
	2006	\$3,615	\$3,860		
	2007	\$4,112	\$4,270		
	2008	\$4,480	\$4,480		
Total Physician Costs for all Claims				5.91%	58.49%
	1998	\$1,042	\$1,375		
	1999	\$1,369	\$1,769		
	2000	\$1,352	\$1,690		
	2001	\$1,202	\$1,462		
	2002	\$1,433	\$1,715		
	2003	\$1,811	\$2,120		
	2004	\$1,502	\$1,712		
	2005	\$1,667	\$1,839		
	2006	\$1,984	\$2,119		
	2007	\$1,850	\$1,921		
	2008	\$2,179	\$2,179		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-17 continued
2010 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Medical Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2008

	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2008	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2008
Total Other Medical Costs for all Claims			11.51%	162.50%
1998	\$518	\$683		
1999	\$557	\$720		
2000	\$683	\$854		
2001	\$874	\$1,063		
2002	\$780	\$934		
2003	\$986	\$1,154		
2004	\$1,184	\$1,350		
2005	\$1,432	\$1,579		
2006	\$1,179	\$1,259		
2007	\$1,240	\$1,288		
2008	\$1,792	\$1,792		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- When trying to “smooth” a yearly increase (decrease) with an average annual increase, it should be noted that legal costs, for both employer and claimant, tend to be more volatile, dramatically increasing or decreasing year to year (see Table 3-18).
- Total attorney costs, adjusted for inflation, increased annually, on average, 11.66 percent and 57.53 percent in total from 1998-2008 (see Table 3-18).
- Employer attorney costs, adjusted for inflation, increased annually, on average, 7.71 percent and 63.41 percent in total from 1998-2008 (see Table 3-18).
- Claimant attorney costs, adjusted for inflation, increased annually, on average, 171.13 percent and 144.06 percent in total from 1998-2008 (see Table 3-18).

Table 3-18
2010 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Legal Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2008

		Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2008	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2008
Total Attorney Costs				11.66%	57.53%
	1998	\$321	\$423		
	1999	\$500	\$645		
	2000	\$432	\$540		
	2001	\$869	\$1,056		
	2002	\$499	\$597		
	2003	\$783	\$917		
	2004	\$879	\$1,002		
	2005	\$662	\$730		
	2006	\$722	\$771		
	2007	\$628	\$652		
	2008	\$666	\$666		
Employer Attorney Costs				7.71%	63.41%
	1998	\$302	\$398		
	1999	\$324	\$419		
	2000	\$382	\$478		
	2001	\$626	\$761		
	2002	\$495	\$592		
	2003	\$744	\$870		
	2004	\$759	\$865		
	2005	\$659	\$727		
	2006	\$706	\$754		
	2007	\$613	\$637		
	2008	\$651	\$651		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-18 continued
2010 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Legal Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2008

	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998- 2008	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998- 2008
Claimant Attorney Costs			171.13%	144.06%
1998	\$1,526	\$2,013		
1999	\$2,000	\$2,584		
2000	\$2,466	\$3,083		
2001	\$2,977	\$3,620		
2002	\$500	\$598		
2003	\$2,462	\$2,882		
2004	\$12,386	\$14,118		
2005	\$2,222	\$2,451		
2006	\$119	\$127		
2007	\$1,116	\$1,158		
2008	\$4,913	\$4,913		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

- Table 3-19 lists both real (inflation adjusted) and nominal median total costs (medical and indemnity) for calendar years 1998-2008. Inflation-adjusted total costs increased, on average, 4.02 percent yearly from 1998-2008. The inflation-adjusted total increase for the same period was 35.24 percent.

Table 3-19
2010 Closed Claims Study
Inflation-Adjusted Analysis
Total Costs for Claims for Calendar Years 1998-2008

	Non-Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Median Costs	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1998-2008	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1998-2008
Total Indemnity & Medical Costs for all Claims			4.02%	35.24%
1998	\$7,396	\$9,756		
1999	\$6,909	\$8,928		
2000	\$7,064	\$8,832		
2001	\$7,399	\$8,998		
2002	\$9,148	\$10,948		
2003	\$11,243	\$13,161		
2004	\$9,715	\$11,074		
2005	\$11,164	\$12,313		
2006	\$11,796	\$12,596		
2007	\$10,278	\$10,673		
2008	\$13,195	\$13,195		

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Kansas Employer Workers Compensation Costs 1984-2008

The division has calculated and published standard measures of statewide employer costs for workers compensation, adjusted for inflation, for the period 1984-2008 (see Tables 3-20 to 3-22). Kansas Labor Market Information Services provided the nominal (non-inflation adjusted) wage data; Kansas Insurance Department provided the nominal insurance premiums data; and Kansas Division of Workers Compensation calculated the inflation adjustments, the increases and the ratios (premiums as a percentage of wages).

- Inflation-adjusted wages increased, on average, 2.24 percent yearly from 1984-2008, for a total increase of 69.18 percent (see Table 3-20).
- During this same period, inflation-adjusted total premiums paid for workers compensation insurance also rose, on average, 2.40 percent yearly, for a total increase of 60.12 percent (see Table 3-21).
- In Kansas from 1984-2008, inflation-adjusted premiums as a percentage of inflation-adjusted wages, a common statistic for measuring employer cost, increased at an average annual rate of only 0.21 percent; however, over the entire period, it actually decreased by 5.36 percent (see Table 3-22).

Table 3-20
Kansas Workers Total Wages 1984-2008

		Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1984- 2008	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1984- 2008
	Non- Inflation Adjusted Total Wages Kansas	Inflation Adjusted Total Wages Kansas	
Total Wages for Kansas			2.24% 69.18%
1984	\$15,629,617,558	\$30,849,469,862	
1985	\$16,330,124,650	\$31,162,253,557	
1986	\$17,210,097,362	\$32,257,455,755	
1987	\$18,128,087,903	\$32,867,553,870	
1988	\$19,196,887,817	\$33,573,318,184	
1989	\$20,204,632,152	\$33,874,362,070	
1990	\$21,530,813,530	\$34,384,056,759	
1991	\$22,441,718,296	\$34,598,104,950	
1992	\$23,942,707,247	\$35,999,448,557	
1993	\$24,814,846,398	\$36,410,461,397	
1994	\$26,103,011,345	\$37,500,100,805	
1995	\$27,715,506,384	\$38,880,404,253	
1996	\$29,551,866,243	\$40,381,590,778	
1997	\$31,889,467,672	\$42,654,186,455	
1998	\$34,480,895,902	\$45,485,437,147	
1999	\$36,405,814,885	\$47,043,394,633	
2000	\$38,546,008,818	\$48,193,942,223	
2001	\$39,787,033,805	\$48,387,154,189	
2002	\$40,181,390,263	\$48,089,915,220	
2003	\$40,450,524,720	\$47,354,520,239	
2004	\$42,452,954,879	\$48,390,859,166	
2005	\$44,226,394,819	\$48,777,070,254	
2006	\$47,457,825,968	\$50,679,380,517	
2007	\$47,388,704,767	\$49,209,551,551	
2008	\$52,191,096,643	\$52,191,096,643	

Non-Inflation Adjusted Data Source: Kansas Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market Information Services

Inflation Adjustment and Increases: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-21
Kansas Employer Workers Compensation Premiums
1984-2008

		Non- Inflation Adjusted Total Premiums Kansas	Inflation Adjusted Total Premiums Kansas	Inflation Adjusted Average Annual Increase 1984- 2008	Inflation Adjusted Total Increase 1984- 2008
Total Premiums Earned for Kansas				2.40%	60.12%
1984		\$140,223,325	\$276,770,383		
1985		\$170,955,138	\$326,228,211		
1986		\$202,033,619	\$378,678,307		
1987		\$222,846,661	\$404,037,352		
1988		\$259,548,305	\$453,922,423		
1989		\$263,386,009	\$441,583,542		
1990		\$293,048,038	\$467,988,836		
1991		\$337,125,586	\$519,742,127		
1992		\$363,578,560	\$546,664,483		
1993		\$365,646,558	\$536,507,850		
1994		\$312,116,539	\$448,392,774		
1995		\$322,205,785	\$452,002,969		
1996		\$282,897,458	\$386,569,474		
1997		\$261,895,503	\$350,301,853		
1998		\$261,594,835	\$345,082,548		
1999		\$252,545,287	\$326,337,637		
2000		\$247,235,161	\$309,117,271		
2001		\$269,386,691	\$327,615,660		
2002		\$307,451,748	\$367,964,583		
2003		\$324,780,102	\$380,212,767		
2004		\$355,877,798	\$405,654,505		
2005		\$383,363,217	\$422,809,380		
2006		\$407,004,920	\$434,633,420		
2007		\$422,723,365	\$438,965,938		
2008		\$443,160,717	\$443,160,717		

Non-Inflation Adjusted Premiums Data Source: Kansas Insurance Department

Inflation Adjustment and Increases: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Table 3-22
Employer Workers Compensation Costs
Kansas 1984-2008

	Premiums as % of Total Wages	Average Annual Increase 1984- 2008	Total Increase 1984- 2008*
Premiums as a Percent of Total Kansas Wages		0.21%	-5.36%
1984	0.90%		
1985	1.05%		
1986	1.17%		
1987	1.23%		
1988	1.35%		
1989	1.30%		
1990	1.36%		
1991	1.50%		
1992	1.52%		
1993	1.47%		
1994	1.20%		
1995	1.16%		
1996	0.96%		
1997	0.82%		
1998	0.76%		
1999	0.69%		
2000	0.64%		
2001	0.68%		
2002	0.77%		
2003	0.80%		
2004	0.84%		
2005	0.87%		
2006	0.86%		
2007	0.89%		
2008	0.85%		

*Negative percentage indicates a decrease

Source: Kansas Division of Workers Compensation

Appendix A

Technical Notes: Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates and Closed Claims Study

Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates

BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), with the help of the state agencies, selects a non-proportional stratified probability sample of employment establishments and mails them questionnaires. Employers are instructed to record all nonfatal employee injury and illness incidents, number of days away from work for each recorded injury/illness, the number of employee hours worked and the establishment's average employment. Participants in the annual survey consist of employers who maintain Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) records on employee injuries and illnesses on a regular basis under federal law and smaller employers who are exempt from OSHA record keeping requirements. The survey "excludes the self-employed; farms with fewer than 11 employees; private households; federal government agencies; and, for national estimates, employees in state and local government agencies."¹³ Some states are experimenting with collecting data from the public sector,¹⁴ but Kansas Labor Market Information Services does not currently do so.

The data collection process differs for the employers who maintain OSHA records on employee injuries and illnesses on a regular basis under federal law and those that are exempt from OSHA record keeping requirements. The former are mailed a questionnaire in February following the survey year and are asked to transfer from their records all injuries and illnesses incurred as well as demographic and hours worked data. The latter, exempt employers (those with fewer than 11 employees and those designated as "low-hazard industries" by OSHA) are notified in December of the prior year (e.g., contacted in December of 2008 to record injuries for the 2009 survey) that they have been chosen to participate in the survey and must keep records of all employee injuries. The participating state agencies are responsible for collecting data from employers within their jurisdiction and for submitting these questionnaires to BLS for analysis.

The BLS uses its incidence rates as a benchmark to compare the frequency of injuries and illnesses occurring within jurisdictions, industries or specific occupations for a calendar year. The variable "Total Injuries and Illnesses per 100 full-time workers" is the most widely quoted incidence rate, and reflects the incidence rate of "total recordable cases." BLS defines "recordable cases" as follows:

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in:

- Death
- Loss of consciousness
- Days away from work
- Restricted work activity or job transfer
- Medical treatment (beyond first aid)

¹³ BLS, 2005 News Release: *Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in 2005*, <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/osh.pdf>.

¹⁴ E.g., Christine Baker, *Trends in Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: USA and California*, IAIABC Journal, Vol. 44 No. 1, 151, 169 (Spring 2007) (explaining that the California Division of Labor Statistics and Research (DSLRS) surveys approximately 800 public sector employers).

- Significant work related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional. These include any work related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum.
- Additional criteria that can result in a recordable case include:
 - Any needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material.
 - Any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard.
 - Tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of active tuberculosis.
 - An employee's hearing test (audiogram) reveals 1) that the employee has experienced a Standard Threshold Shift (STS) in hearing in one or both ears (averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 Hz) and 2) the employee's total hearing level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above the audiometric zero (also averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 Hz) in the same ear(s) as the STS.

The incidence rate is calculated as follows:

Formula: $IR = (N/EH) \times 200,000$

IR = Incidence Rate

N = total number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all [private industry] employees during the calendar year

200,000 = Base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)¹⁵

Kansas Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates: The division collects data on the entire population of workplace injuries and illnesses in the state of Kansas through its first report of injury form and stores it in its relational database. Every employer covered under the Workers Compensation Act that has workplace injuries must submit first reports of injury. The severity of each occupational accident or illness and the industrial classification code are mandatory data elements that must be reported by employers to the state. The severity of each accident or illness is exhibited by the numerical code representing the following severity categories: 0-No time lost, 1-Time lost and 2- Fatality. The division's analysts utilized the BLS statistical formula (see above) to calculate the incidence of injury for each severity classification for Kansas's non-federal employment hours for the past sixteen fiscal years. Injury and illness data was obtained from the Division of Workers Compensation, and the employment hour data used in the division's calculation of incidence rates was obtained from the Kansas Labor Market Information Services.

¹⁵ Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Safety and Health Definitions*, <http://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

Kansas Closed Claims Study (CCS) Methodology

The following is a description of the methodology used by the Technology and Statistics section of the division for the 2010 Closed Claims Study (CCS).

Sample Design: Rather than collecting data from the entire population of claims for a calendar year, which would be impractical (as it would result in very large data sets), extremely expensive and labor intensive, the division's researchers used a random sample from the population and make valid inferences about its characteristics using reliable and credible statistical techniques.

The Workers Compensation Division must have a sample that is sufficiently large and accurately representative of the population in order to perform relevant statistical inference. The sample must also preserve the power of equal probability associated with simple random sampling for statistical purposes. This enables the researchers to process the statistics without having to weigh different variables differently. Simple random sampling will not work with this data because carriers with higher paid losses tend to have a higher proportion of paid loss claims, making the distribution of paid loss claims unevenly distributed. In order to sample a larger percentage of those carriers, the division utilizes a two-stage type of probability sampling procedure known as "disproportionate stratified sampling." That procedure ensures that different groups within the loss claims population will be adequately represented in the sample.

The general strategy employed is to first create strata (subsets of the total population) that are more homogeneous than the population as a whole, and then to sample a different fraction of insurers within each strata. Then, when recombined through analysis, the resulting sample will be reasonably representative of the more heterogeneous total population. The population was stratified according to paid losses. The specific variable used to stratify the population was a percent of total paid losses for all workers compensation claims in the state of Kansas. Subsequent to stratification, the division selected carriers from each stratum by utilizing a random number generator. All carriers in any particular stratum had the same chance of being selected as any other carrier in the same stratum. The selected carriers were asked to randomly select claims from their own databases that met the CCS study criteria.

Data Collection: The organizations included in the study were then asked by the division to randomly sample from their databases approximately 200 (or less, if they did not have 200) claims for the specified calendar year. The sample was to be taken from each entity's pool of claims, including both medical and indemnity payments. Each claim in the sample also was required to have been open at least one day during the period of January 1, 2009, to December 31, 2009.

The division secured permission from the National Council on Compensation Insurance to print and use the Detailed Claim Information (DCI) survey instrument in order to create data definitions and structure for the Kansas Closed Claims Study survey. DCI is a national standard for reporting comprehensive claim data from insurance carriers. Adhering to the DCI structure, programmers in KDOL created two software packages to assist reporting entities. One package was a manual entry system; the other application allowed a text file to be imported electronically. Both products included editing limitations on inputs to certain data fields. In addition, the

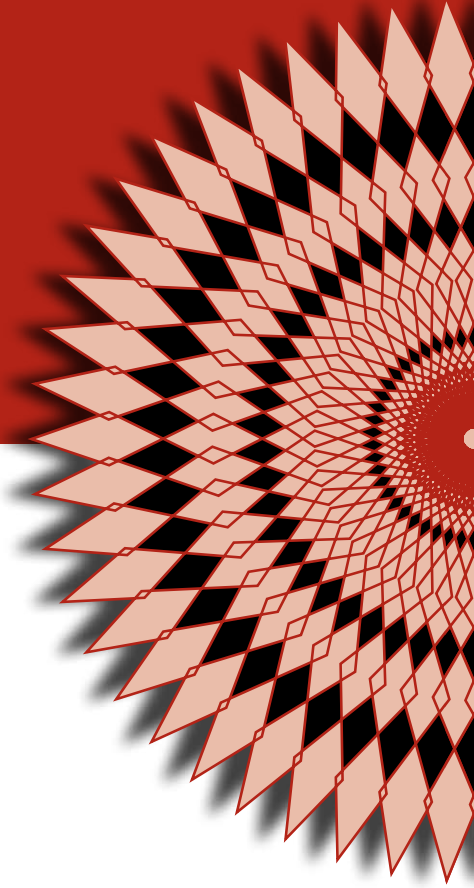
division's analysts performed data scrubbing on the data sets to ensure that accurate aggregate statistics were reported to the legislature.

Response Rate: Non-response bias is always a threat to the accuracy of a sample because non-respondents may differ significantly from survey respondents. Typically, in any study such as this one, certain organizations do not respond due to various circumstances, including, but not limited to, bankruptcy, refusal to answer or lost forms. This year, we experienced a non-response rate of 12%.

Adjusting for Inflation: In order to compare claim costs over time, the division utilized standard statistical procedures to adjust past costs for the effects of inflation. Every year, the value of the dollar to the average American consumer is driven down by inflation. This makes comparison of costs from year to year difficult to accurately interpret because the value of the dollar does not remain constant. In order to remedy this situation, BLS has produced multiplying factors that are meant to "even out" cost data. These factors are referred to as Consumer Price Indexes and when used properly in an inflation adjustment formula, allow the researcher to represent each year's costs with a consistent dollar value.

Over the last 25 years, the BLS has made numerous improvements to the CPI-U (Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers), making it a more accurate conversion factor for comparing costs over time. However, because the CPI-U is tied to federal income tax brackets, Social Security benefits, wage levels specified in collective bargaining agreements, government programs and private contracts, it would be impracticable for the BLS to update older CPI-U's to reflect the changes. Therefore, the researcher is not able to represent costs over time in a consistent dollar value by using the CPI-U. The CPI-U is thus better situated for converting specific costs for simple comparisons and not for analyzing time series data.

In order to remedy the situation for the researcher, the BLS has developed the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers Research Series (CPI-U-RS). This series, built exclusively for researchers doing time series analyses, allows the researcher to represent cost figures that reflect estimates of what inflation would have been if it had been measured using current CPI-U methods since 1978. The CPI-U-RS incorporates most of the improvements made to the CPI-U over time, however it has some limitations. The estimates are based on research covering a short time and extrapolated to a longer time period. Additionally, some of the improvements haven't been included for various reasons. In spite of these limitations, the CPI-U-RS is the most detailed and systematic estimate available of a consistent CPI series. CPI-U-RS is utilized by the Division of Workers Compensation for adjusting all costs for inflation from 1998-2008.



**Kansas Department of Labor
Division of Workers Compensation
800 S.W. Jackson Street, Suite 600
Topeka, KS 66612-1227**

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